FOR———SAKE DO DRINK

A MATURE WHISKY.

You can get P & O at every

Dealer and it is 10 Years' Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,956—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all Respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	9th June.
M. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4986	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7340	L. M. Wibner	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinolich	3,650	1st July 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,013	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain X..... to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFT and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 857 tons, on the 12th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 7th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

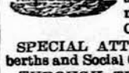
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY: KARACHI:
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Bunder Road.
Apollo Street, Fort.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ATTENTION is solicited to the Company's fine selections of RHINE, MOSELLE and other light WINES, suitable for use in Hot Weather.

SPARKLING AND STILL HOCKS.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

SAUTERNES.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CLARETS, BURGUNDIES.

A newly-revised Wine List, with full information, will be sent on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, KARACHI,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Bunder Road.
Apollo Street, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1	12	0	PEKOE .... "	0	11
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG .... "	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1	4	0	SOUCHONG .... "	0	11

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Establish. 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. *Life* and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the distiguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of

SIR JAMSEDJI JIJIBHAI, BART.,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH JUNE,

COMMENCING AT 5-30 SHARP,

The first appearance in BOMBAY

OF

Professor RANA SURTANSINGH,

AS A

WONDERUL CRACK-SHOT !

The Professor has had the honour of having performed his mostWonderful, Marvellous and Thrilling Feats of marksmanship before

H. E. Sir GEORGE WHITE, V. C., Commander-in-Chief of India, and several other CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICER, also

H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAR

Was pleased to confer a Reward of Rs. 5,000, and many other NAWABS and MAHARAJAS have also awarded excellent testimonials.

Plan can be seen and seats Reserved at the THEATRE from FRIDAY.

D. G. DUBAL,
Manager.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "OCEANIEN," from COLOMBO the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th June, 1900.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Ten per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 50 per Share) declared at the Thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after the 11th June, 1900, to shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 4th June, 1900.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share declared at the FIFTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the year ending 28th February, 1900, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 11th instant, on presentation of certificates of Shares of Shareholders whose names were on the Company's books on the 28th May, 1900.

By Order,
WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager,

Bombay, 4th June, 1900.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
of 105, Victoria Street, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT.

SALE.

AS it is desirable that ALL SALE ARTICLES should be disposed of, it has been decided to further REDUCE the PRICES of many, such as, Boots, Shoes, Shirts, Socks, Stockings, Straw Hats, Topees, Neckties, Perfumery, Stationery, Walking Sticks, Carriage and Table Lamps, and Kitchen Utensils,

Note.—During the SALE, purchases can only be made for CASH, and members having Deposit accounts and wishing personally to purchase goods against them, can do so by first drawing cash from the General Manager's office.

GENERAL MANAGER.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families.
	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8.	Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,

10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style ear furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE o HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Shed Victoria Dock, on account of the underwriters :—

23 bales burnt and damaged Egyptian cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th June, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF YARN, MIXING WASTE, ETC.

Under instructions from Mr. Lalloobhai Nanabhai and on account and at the risk of the Diamond Mills, Ld., and pursuant to the power of sale vested in Mr. Lallobhai Nanabhai by and under an agreement of the 17th day of May, 1899, executed between the said Diamond Mills, Ld., of the one part, and the said Lallobhai Nanabhai, of the other.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, at 3 p.m. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, sell, by Public Auction, on the Mill premises, at Elphinstone Road, Parel, the following :—

215 bales of yarn, No. 10, each weighing about 400 lbs.
A large lot of loose yarn, No. 10.
A large lot of mixing, No. 10.
A lot of waste, in bags.
Also a lot of canvas and cotton sweepings.

Terms of Sale :—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lots to the purchasers, and the balances will have to be paid and the goods cleared within two days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th June, 1900. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th June, 1900.

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	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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25	143 1 0	25	197 3 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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A. F. MACONOCHIE.
Political Agent, Akalkot.

Camp Pandharpur, May, 31st 1900.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are likely to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 6-57m., 6-21s. Low water, 0-30m., 0-25s.

Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

Entertainment by the St. Mary's Ex-Students Union, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Bombay Court of Small Causes re-opened to-day after the termination of the summer vacation.

MAZAGON MISSIONARY UNION.—The next meeting of this Union will be on Friday next, at 8-30 p.m., in the Boys' School-room when Major Mayne, R. E., will give an address.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 537, of which there were 113 males, 173 females and 251 children.

KATHIAWAR REFUGEES.—One hundred and seventy Kathiawar refugees, consisting of men, women and children were last night sent by rail from the Grant Road Station to their homes in Kathiawar.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Lewis, travelling ticket inspector in the G. I. P. Railway Company, charged Mosia Yenkia and Gainoo Naria, both Hindu labourers, with travelling by a train on the lines of the Company without tickets and thereby attempting to defraud the Railway Company. It appears that, on Tuesday morning, both the accused got into a passenger train at Dadur and alighted at Mazagon Station, where they were detected travelling without tickets. The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, or in default to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Alexander Williams, described as a school-master, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. It appeared from the evidence that, on Tuesday night, Constable Johnston saw the accused creating disturbance at a shop near the Market. He was drunk at the time, and when he was taken into custody he made use of insulting and offensive language towards the officer, whom he wanted to fight. Constable Sullivan having deposed to the same effect, the accused stated in his defence that he was subject to fainting fits, and while he was in one of these fits on the evening in question people mistook him for an inebriate. The magistrate remarked that not only was he drunk and disorderly, but he had resisted the police when they attempted to arrest him. He was fined Rs. 10.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The District Court of Damaun, which was closed on account of summer vacation, opened on the 1st instant, and has been presided by Mr. Francis Moniz, the Assistant Judge.—Mr. Alvellos, the Crown Advocate, who had proceeded to Goa on leave, returned before the opening of the District Court and took charge of his office from Mr. Theophilus Fernandes, the acting Crown Advocate.—The wife of Mr. Cyprian, lately acting as the Administrator of Damaun, died of cholera in her residence in the Fort, in Upper Damaun.—A well-known Parsee family of Pardi attended last Saturday, at Lower Damaun, to take part in *nowjood* ceremony, at the house of one of their near relatives, and after the ceremony and feasting were over, they returned to Pardi in the evening, when a young member, a brother of Dr. Cowasjee Temuljee, the physician to H. H. the Rajah of Dharampore, was attacked with acute cholera and succumbed.—Last evening (3rd), at the Church of Nossa Senhora de Mar, at Lower Damaun, Mr. John C. Moraes, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and son of the double penSioned (British and Portuguese), and again specially engaged popular postmaster of Damaun, Mr. Minguel Moraes was married to Serafina Maria de Souza Barrows, granddaughter of the late Joaquim de Souza Barrows, the Commissioner of Customs of Damaun. Mr. Francis Moniz, the District Judge, acted as god-father to the bridegroom and his wife as god-mother to the bride.

A DISTURBANCE DURING THE MOHURRUM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Moosa Mahomed, a Mahomedan, aged about twenty, was again charged by Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt by doing a rash and negligent act, to one Abdulla Ahmed, a lad, aged ten years, since deceased. Mr. Yorke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution and the accused was defended by Messrs. Suntuk and Velinker, pleaders. It appears that, on the night of the 7th May last, the deceased boy and his father accompanied the Narelwady Taboot procession, and when they reached the junction of Lawrence De Lima Street, Mazagon and Dockyard Road a disturbance took place between the Narelwady and Navanagar people, who were interested in the taboots of both the Jamats. Stones were freely hurled by both the factions and it was alleged by the father of the deceased and other witnesses that the accused threw a stone in that direction, which struck the deceased lad on the forehead. The police had the boy removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that the frontal bone had been fractured and the membranes of the brain inflamed. The unfortunate lad succumbed to the injuries on the following day. The magistrate, in giving his decision, said that the offence had been brought home to the accused. The evidence left no doubt that a disturbance had taken place and that stones were exchanged. The accused, who formed one of the Navanagar party, was not only seen with stones in his hand, but was detected throwing one towards the Narelwady section, which struck the deceased. In passing sentence, the magistrate remarked that the fact that the accused was a young man and had no previous convictions against him went in his favour. However, the court could not pass a lesser sentence than eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF DR. ANTONIO FERNANDES OF DAMAUN.—Damaun was thrown yesterday into mourning at the sudden death of Dr. Antonio Fernandes, which happened at his residence at Lower Damaun. He was the eldest son of Mr. Emilian Fernandes, an old citizen of Damaun, who after serving as Crown Advocate at Diu, has been enjoying his well-earned pension. After receiving his primary English education at Antonio de Silva's Anglo-Portuguese School at Lower Damaun, Dr. Antonio joined the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Medical School at Ahmedabad, where he successfully passed the final examination in 1896. Soon after he was offerred various subordinate medical appointments, but a desire to work in his own native land induced him to refuse such appointments. On the other hand he found he could not, under the stringent rules of the Goa Medical Board, be allowed to practice in Damaun. While he was vacillating as to the course he should adopt, epidemic of plague broke out in Damaun and under the support of the influential Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala, he fearlessly began to treat plague cases and was appointed by Mr. Damaunwala as the doctor for the whole of the Parsi community. During the epidemic of 1897 he treated hundreds of plague cases, over sixty per cent. with success. At the end of May, 1897, following the visit of Professors Haffkine, Koch and Gafke, Surgeon-Major Lyons, the President of the Bombay Bubonic Plague Research Committee, happened to come to Damaun to carry on investigations as to the result of the prophylactic inoculations and as the introduction of Mr. Damaunwala, Dr. Antonio accompanied Dr. Lyons on his house-to-house visitation and at the end of such investigation Dr. Lyons was fully convinced of the good work done by Dr. Antonio and he gave him a flattering certificate. In 1899 Dr. Antonio gave his evidence before the Indian Plague Commission at its sitting on the Damaun Road Station. D.. Antonio enjoyed a large practice in Damaun and was very much liked for the suavity of his manners and for the free distribution of medicine among the poor. Cholera in an epidemic form broke out on the 23rd ultimo and it was in attending numerous cholera-stricken people, that Dr. Antonio was attacked with cholera in the evening of Sunday, the 3rd instant. The best medical aid probable was afforded to the patient, but it was unavailing.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a special sitting of the Insolvency Court, held yesterday morning.

RE GOOLAM ALI MAHOMED SAJANA.

Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent, moved for the extension of his client's interim order for six months. He said the case had been set down on the opposed list, and a number of books had to be made up. An extension of two months was granted.

RE MIRZA HEDAYAT ALLA.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, moved that the rule nisi granted to his client be adjourned for four months, and that he might be allowed to serve notices. He stated that the creditor on whom the notice was to be served was in Persia, and that the previous notice that had been sent, had been returned unserved. The application was granted.

RE COORSI LAKHA.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of his client's interim order for two months. The insolvent was also granted leave to serve notices and amend his schedule.

RE HUSSAN MAHOMED MIR.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia the insolvent was granted a month's extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Shripad Joshi Kanoji, Merwanji Framji Buchana, and Abdul Latif Abdul Wahed.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.

FATALITY AT CHURNEY ROAD STATION.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Churney Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, regarding the death of Atmaram Sadoo, aged about thirty-five years, a porter, employed at the station. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a down and an up local trains arrived at the Churney Road Station. Mr. Muncherji Dinshaw Wadia, the assistant station-master, on duty, was on the up-platform and the deceased was on the down platform. Just as the down train had started from the station, the deceased having been recently employed, was seen running up to a carriage to turn the handle of a door. Suddenly he bumped up against a box, which had been left about two paces away from the edge of the platform and he fell between the platform and the train. An alarm was raised by some of the passengers and the train was pulled up just outside the platform, but not before the remaining portion of the train had passed over the unfortunate man. The deceased's body was mangled, both his arms, legs, spine and abdomen having been crushed Dr. Hunt, who happened to drive along the road in his carriage, went up and examined the deceased and found him in a dying state. The man died about a couple of minutes after. The box against which he stumbled had been overcarried to the Marine Line station and was brought to the Churney Road station by the same train and left on the platform by a luggage clerk.

The assistant station-master in the course of his evidence said: that when the station-master is on the platform, from which a train has to start, he gives the "all right" verbal signal to the guard who signals with his whistle and arms to the driver, but if the station-master is not there, the guard himself gives the signal to the driver. The bell on the platform is only for the mail and through passenger trains. It was also stated that it was the duty of all the guards in charge of passenger trains to see that all the doors were closed before the signal to start was given to the driver and the porters had to see that all the handles were turned.

The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider that they were of opinion that before the train was allowed to leave the station, all the doors of the carriages should be properly closed and that a member of the station staff should be on the platform to give the signal to start the train.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	4	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	3	33
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi	1	1	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	5	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	16
Water Division	0	0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	23
Total	20	22	172
Total plague deaths to date	75,133	64,026	
Same date last year	17	12	93
Small-pox	0	2	
Cholera	6	15	

BANDORA.

No cases and no deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 5th instant.

PREVENTIVE OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The following Summary of Plague Operations in Bombay City during the week ending the 19th May is published in the "Government Gazette":—

The total mortality as registered at the cemeteries fell to 1,528, being a decrease of 63 on the figures of the preceding week. 53 deaths were not traceable in the City. Including cases treated as suspicious, there were 534 deaths from plague, 45 from measles and small-pox, 19 from relapsing fever and 22 from cholera, leaving 908 due to ordinary causes against an average death-rate of 594. Of the 908 deaths, 140 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa. The Tarwadi and Kamatipura Sections showed a slight increase in the death-rate; while in the Fort North, Mandvie, Chukla, Umerkhadi, Second Nagpada, Mahim and Worli Sections there was a slight decrease. The total number of inoculations performed in the City up to the end of the week under report was 191,970.

The figures for plague attacks, deaths, and total mortality are compared below:—

Period	Plague Attacks.*	Plague Deaths.*	Total Mortality.
Week ending 20th May 1899	256	221	939
Do 28th April 1900	564	435	1902
Do 5th May "	472	359	1872
Do 12th May "	353	320	1591
Do 19th May "	357	247	1528

* Suspicious attacks and deaths are not included.

The admissions to Hospitals and Camps are shown in the following statement: 359 plague cases were under treatment at the beginning of the week. 129 were admitted during the week. Recoveries and deaths were 74 and 88 respectively.

THE FAMINE.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Madras	12787	3510	16397	13972	4850	18822	+ 2425
Bombay and Sindh	1078079	139742	1217821	1009815	146969	1156684	— 61137
Bengal	3165	136	3601	3452	130	3582	— 19
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1914	733	2647	1611	726	2337	— 280
Punjab	137044	27721	164765	136616	28432	165048	+ 333
Central Provinces	1320729	581607	1902336	1332903	613349	1946043	+ 43707
Berar	373551	60484	434035	371970	90355	462325	+ 18290
Ajmer-Merwara	102820	27927	130747	110555	29399	139954	+ 9207
Total British Provinces	3039359	841960	3881319	2980024	903851	3883875	+ 11526
Native States.							
Rajputana States	367745	119279	487024	371198	125236	496724	+ 9700
Central India States	174133	40701	214387	174143	31832	205975	— 8212
Hyderabad	350029	51404	401433	367762	55572	423334	+ 21901
Baroda	58711	36659	95370	61309	40362	101671	+ 6301
Bombay Native States	526912	65986	592898	489156	65951	555107	— 37791
Punjab Native States	25317	7350	32667	23948	9590	33538	+ 61
Central Provinces Feudatory States	47320	23341	71161	45051	25519	70573	— 588
Kashmir (Jammu)	253	...	253	370	...	370	+ 117
Total Native States	1549670	344523	1894193	1533640	354012	1886682	— 7511
Grand Total	4589.59	1186483	5766542	4512664	1257893	5770557	— 4015

FOURTEEN clubs have entered for the water polo championship of England, but, although this represents an increase on last year's entries, it is to be regretted that neither the Polytechnic nor Palace clubs figure in the list. Other well-known clubs have dropped out of the competition, but the new aspirants to the championship are Wigan, Hyde Seal, Bradford, Dolphin, and Hunslet. The entries for the county water polo championship include Lancashire, who won the title last season, Middlesex, Surrey, Cheshire and Staffordshire, but Leicestershire will not be represented.

PARLIAMENTARY PICTURES OF COLONIAL NIGHT.

THE "Daily News" Parliamentary representative thus describes Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the Commonwealth Bill:—

Mr. Chamberlain provided himself with fuller quantity of notes than he is accustomed to bring to the table. Some of the more important declarations of his speech were read from the manuscript. Also, contrary to his habit, he commenced on an unusually high note of rhetoric. Soon reaching a point where he described the practical effects of the Bill, he lapsed into his ordinary businesslike manner, and proceeded with a statement of supreme lucidity. The passage in which he traced the history of the movement for the Federation of Australia did not seem to command the absorbed attention of the House. But that the narrative was closely followed was apparent from the occasional outburst of significant cheering. The first came from the Irish members approving a statement that members of both Houses of the Colonial Legislatures established by the Bill would be paid. The cheering on the Opposition benches became, hilarious when he described how the Senate, having twice rejected a particular measure, both Houses would be disolved. If the Senate again threw out the Bill, joint meetings would take place, the question to be settled by a plain majority. The bearing of this scheme upon some conflicts between the House of Lords and the House of Commons was quickly seen. Coming to the question of amendment of the Bill, Mr. Chamberlain, whilst denying that the people of Australia regarded the House of Commons as a mere registering machine in respect of the measure, admitted that they had a right to expect deference to their opinion wherever it was clearly expressed. In obedience to that principle, whenever the Bill dealt with purely Australasian subjects it would be left as it had passed the referendum. But where it touched the interests of the Empire, the Imperial

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
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BILLIARD TABLE
Complete in every respect.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
(Rupees 1,250 only.)
ONE GOLD SEMI-HUNTING
JAMES MACCABE'S Extra large size
WATCH.
One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN
(can be used as double or single.)
One Gold JUBILEE COIN
(two-pound piece.)
The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch FREE of Charge.

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SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
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NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£102 11-16 xd plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes .....£101 1-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan....£110 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities..£84 1-4 "
Bar Silver in London .....27 5-8 plus 1-8
Do in New York.....60 1-4 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris..25'16 unchanged
Do on New York.....4'87 1-8 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England, 3 1-2 per cent. unchanged
Do Short London Bills, 2 3-4 per cent. plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 1-8 per cent., plus 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England for France, £75,000.

Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 70,000, 1s. 4 1-32d.

ARRIVALS.—Mogul and Methley Hall.

Wheat afloat for U. K., 2,720,000 qrs.

EXCHANGE.—Steady at unchanged rates with very little doing though a line of demand is reported to have been sold by a Dealer at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Bank Telegraphic, ready forward	.....	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	do	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	do	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do Francs	do	170
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	.....	Rs. 195
Hongkong	do	Rs. 143
Japan	do	Rs. 143 1-2

COUNCIL BILLS.—At to-day's public sales in London, Bills went at 1s. 4d., tenders at minimum rate received 45 per cent. The total tenders amounted to between Rs. 320 and Rs. 350 lacs. Amount to be tendered for next week is unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Contrary to general expectation the Government of India have suddenly announced their intention of launching a new Rupee loan of 3 crores at 3 1-2 per cent. instead of waiting until the monsoon has well set in which has been their practise for years past, the immediate effect being to send down the price to Rs. 95 7-16 or a drop of 9-16 from yesterday's closing rate for the settlement, during the day however the rate rose to Rs. 95 3-4, closing, at an eighth lower, or say Rs. 95 5-8 with buyers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	630
Central India S. and W. Company	1,800
Currimbhoy Mills Company	700
Empress of India Company	300
James Greaves Company.....	450
Leopold Company	160
Southern Mahratta Company	230
Swadeshi Company	570

FREIGHTS.—A line of 1,000 tons is reported sold by speculators for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 14s, for July, and 500 tons taken by them in the Ville de Tamatave at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. for June shipment.

The market is steady and there are buyers for Marseilles at 11s. for July shipment but no sellers.

COALS.—We can hear of nothing doing.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—The market is steady without any change in rates.

CASTORSEED is also also steady at Rs. 37-12.

LINSEED.—Owing to better advices from Home the market is strong with a good demand for bold at Rs. 10-1 to Rs. 10-2, and Rs. 9-15 to Rs. 10 for small grain.

RAPESEED is firm at Rs. 7-12 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 8-1 for Yellow.

POPPYSEED.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 8-12.

London quotes Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 46s. 9d., May-June, Hambburg, sellers firm.

Brown Rapeseed, 45s. 3d., May-June, Hamburg, sellers firm.

Linseed 57s. June-July, Antwerp, sellers steady.

COTTON,—For ready cotton the market is dull and almost nothing has been done to-day. Westerns and S. G. Dharwar are fairly steady at yesterday's rates. New crops are quiet but steady at unchanged rates.

Bengal Fine ready	Rs. 202, Jan. 1901....	Rs 173.
,, F. G. ,,	Rs. 195.	
Broach Fine ,,	Rs. 225, March 1901	Rs. 203.
,, Good ,,	Rs. 220.	

Total Visible Supply	2,050,000 bales.
Do do of which East Indian ...	75,000 ,,
Do Stock in London	6,000 ,,
Do Quantity in sight	3,060,000 ,,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales, 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports, 500 bales. Imports, 14,000 bales. Surats, nil. Spot 5d—3-32. Arrivals closed quist.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—;

June	June-July	Sep.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	Mar.-April,
4·54	4·52	4·29	4·13	unchanged,

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	3,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain.....	1,000 ,,
Do Continent.....	1,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-8—1-8
Futures month of September.....	7·79—15
Do do December.....	7·49—13

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports..	23,000	38,000	34,000
Do exports to Great B. ..	17,000	33,000	43,000
Do do to Continent ..	15,000	25,000	39,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	6,296,000	8,27,000	8,33,000
Do. exports to U. K. do ...	2,134,000	3,343,000	3,330,000
Do. do to Continent do ...	3,229,000	3,301,000	3,630,000
Do. stock U. S. Ports.....	260,000	658,000	4,33,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,050,000	3,677,350	3,016,590
Do. ,, ,, of Surats ..	75,000	199,200	170,360
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	555,000	1,440,470	1,169,730
Do. London	6,000	4,000	4,000
American Afloat	50,000	64,300	110,600
East Indian ,, ...	3,000	5,000	4,000
Total...	615,000	15,13,770	1,288,330
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	4 29-32d.	3 13-32d.	
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 12-32d.	2 25-32d.	
Difference...	17-32d.	20-32d.	

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Barsee and Nugur	84
Berar	22
Total Comras....	106
Dhollera	9
Compta and Dharwar.....	200
Westerns	79
Bengals.....	69
Persian.....	20
Total...	483

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,840
Linseed	8,867
Rapeseed	6,882
Gingelly seed	78
Poppy Seed	3,843
Groundnuts	204
Castor Seed	2,231
Rice	214,936
Myrabolams	317

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger.....	4 12-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 9-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers.....	64 1-4
Bar Silver.....	27 5-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. India left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the morning of the 6th instant.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LINDSAY—June 1, at Cocanada, the wife of Wm Stuart Lindsay, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SETON—At Vepery, Madras, Isabella, widow of the late C Hutchinson Seton, of Royapuram, aged 67 years, 1 month and 14 days.

SHRIEVES—May 23, at Chakardharpur, Ella Catherine Blanche, the beloved daughter of Clara and Alfred Shrieves, Engine Driver, B N Railway, aged 2 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900.

FORTUNE smiles continuously on Field-Marshal Roberts. Pretoria has fallen without a blow, and the end of the war is in sight. Bloemfontein, Kroonstad, Johannesburg, and now the capital of the late South African Republic were powerless to make the long-planned and much-vaunted resistance which was to renew the disastrous experience of Magersfontein, Colenso and the later battles north of the Tugela. Generalship overmastered the tactics which had obtained such remarkable results in the early months of the war. It may well have been that the enemy was heavily handicapped by the loss in a week or two of four of their best generals—the death of Joubert, the capture of Cronje and Albrecht, and Villebois de Mareuil slain in a skirmish Since these leaders were lost to them the Boers have shown little of the resource and stubborn tenacity which marked the earlier stages of the struggle. They have indeed scored occasional successes over some isolated bodies, but they have accomplished nothing calculated to protract the resistance, or make the ultimate issue even momentarily doubtful. Lord Roberts has obtained an ascendancy over the commandoes now opposed to him which secures success without a blow being struck. Something of the same kind was witnessed in Prussia after the crushing defeat of Jena. Strong fortresses, fully garrisoned, surrendered to the summons of officers at the head of detachments of cavalry. As success puts heart and courage into an army, a continuous tide of ill-fortune depresses and deprives any but the best disciplined troops of confidence in their leaders and themselves. When Lord Roberts was selected by the Cabinet Committee of Defence immediately after the fighting at Colenso, every one felt that the campaign would enter on a new phase. The new Commander-in-Chief reached Capetown on the 10th of January and from that time every thing went well. By strategy rather than hard fighting wherever his presence was felt they were gradually driven from their positions; their nerve failed them and they abandoned one strong position after another.

The first effects of Lord Roberts advance in February, which has eventuated in the occupation of the Transvaal capital was to call off some of the Boer forces investing Ladysmith. Cronje evacuated Magersfontein, and at Paardeberg, on February 27, and was compelled to surrender. Two days afterwards, on March 1, Ladysmith was relieved. On the 7th Lord Roberts defeated the Boers south of the Modder River and a week later entered Bloemfontein unopposed. The Commander-in-Chief waited during March on the neighbourhood of the Free State capital to remount the cavalry, and then began the advance upon Pretoria. On May 4, the enemy were driven from the Vet River and the next day the British forces crossed the Val at Windsorton. The Boers retreated towards Kroonstad, where they had made preparations for a great battle, but finding themselves out-flanked they retired and Kroonstad was occupied without opposition. The British troops entered the Transvaal in force on the 27th May and four days later Johannesburg was given up. After the "gold-reefed city" Pretoria surrenders, A German Staff Officer, well acquainted with the extent of the preparations, in a communication to the "Times" of the 10th November, stated that Pretoria had been fortified with great care and skill, and having an abundance of provisions and ammunition, could hold out indefinitely. The fortified capital did not hold out two hours after the summons to surrender was received. Is the war now over? It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and what is more it is highly probable. But from the beginning it was the known intention of the Boer leaders to make their final stand in the natural mountain fortresses in the ex reme north of the Transvaal territory. It is believed that large quantities of provisions and ammunition have been stored in the Zoutspanberg and Lydenberg. The two ex-Presidents Kruger and Steyn have retired to Lydenberg, which is not so far north as Zoutspanberg. If General Botha's troops that marched through Pretoria just before the surrender of the capital without conditions, move north, the resistance may be prolonged for some weeks or even months. But seeing that Botha could not rely on his burghers to fight and defend their capital, they are not likely to protract a useless struggle in the mountain recesses of the north. But it is dangerous to dogmatise.

Not for the first time we are told that the War is over and in the same wire comes news of the annihilation of the thirteenth battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry in the Orange Free State. The idea of a strong resistance at Pretoria was abandoned long ago. By the last Natal journal received we learn that the plan, a month since, was to move the women and children from Pretoria to Johannesburg, and if guns could be brought back an attempt would be made to defend the capital, but if no guns were brought back then the force was to retire to the Lydenburg district and carry on a guerilla warfare as long as possible. There was at that time only one gun in the fort at Pretoria, and three in the fort at Johannesburg. It was generally believed that but for the action of Kruger, after the relief of Ladysmith and the occupation of Bloemfontein, the war would have come to an end. The President still believed that the Boer arms would be victorious, and it is his personal influence with the Boers which prevents them laying down their arms. Large commandoes of the enemy still occupy strong positions among the hills at Ireue, south of the capital. In all probability they have the missing guns with them.

THE approach of the monsoon is having an effect upon the numbers on relief in Bombay Presidency, there being a decrease of nearly 100,000. In parts of the Southern Mahratta Country sufficient rain has fallen for cultivators to sow rice, and there was slight rain in Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Shikarpur, which has been beneficial for the preparation of lands for autumn cultivation. Cultivators in Sind, Deccan, Konkau, Karnatak and parts of Gujerat are also working on their land, and the report under review states sowings are retarded in Belgaum and Dharwar for want of heavy showers. These have since fallen, and agricultural prospects are brighter. The terrible mortality among cattle continues, and the provision of new stock to till the ground forms one of the most difficult problems resulting from famine. A certain quantity have been saved, but the poor beasts are scarcely able to walk and quite unfit to draw the plough. Traders continue to import cattle into various districts. Government is desirous of helping agriculturists to recover from their losses, and all advances made in famine tracts for seed, cattle and subsistence of cultivators may be made free of interest. There is another difficulty in regard to the continuance of relief, for it is obvious that the desolated ryots cannot support themselves for some time after the rains have arrived. Of course after a sufficiency of rain is established there is not much need for State relief, for as soon as the crops promise well the price of grain falls and shopkeepers sell it more freely on credit. The Bombay Government have issued an order for favourable consideration of all such cases of real necessity, and also for the continuance of relief to many destitute persons, who get their livelihood in other industries besides agriculture. In Madras good rain has fallen in parts and pasturage is improving in many parts. Standing crops are thriving in North-Western Provinces and Bengal, though parts of the latter territory is in need of more rain. In the Punjab there are also signs of an encouraging nature. The crops are in fairly good condition, and cattle show evidence of improvement, especially in Sialkot district. The position in the Central Provinces is unchanged, except that there is a slight increase in the numbers on relief. In Rajputana and Central India preparations for autumn sowings have commenced, and like work is taking place in Baroda, where cholera prevails in all the districts.

SIR FREDERICK MITCHELL HODGSON was very unfortunate in his selection of a time to hunt for King Prempeh's golden stool. Having waited for over four years he might very well have exercised a little more patience, at all events until more troops were available to support his action. A few days before the conflict between Captain Stewart's men and the people, the Governor made the inhabitants of Kumasi a speech which interpreted amounted to this:—"You have now been four years under the new Government, and you will admit that you are well off and a free people, and that human sacrifice has been abolished. Prempeh will never see this country again. We know that you have twice sent him money overland. Should this go on we shall be obliged to take him to another place, where it will be impossible for you to reach him. You know it is the custom of war that the defeated side has to pay the expense. In 1874 you were asked to pay 50,000 ounces of gold, to which the cost of the last expedition is to be added. I do not say you must pay the lump sum, but at least an instalment of it. Where is the Golden Stool? Why do I not sit to-day on the Golden Stool? Am I not your King? But whether we have the Golden Stool or not we have the might." This is all very true and very pithy. But that it was ill-timed we doubt if many will be ready to deny. To show that he meant to have the Golden Stool, Governor Hodgson ordered Captain Stewart's men to search for it and the conflict came. For nearly two months the Governor has practically been at bay and we have a little Gold Coast Mafeking to relieve as speedily as possible. This morning's telegrams state that the absence of news is causing anxiety. Early in May troops from Lagos and Sierra Leone were massed at Prahsu to proceed in force against the rebels. Since they left we have heard of their repulse and from that time to this no news has come to hand. It is known that the telegraph line is down from Kumasi to Manso. The rainy season has set in and it is next to impossible for white troops to operate. Government House at Kumesi is fairly well fortified but was believed to be wholly unprepared to withstand a siege. Indeed three weeks ago, Sir Frederick Hodgson intimated that unless immediately relieved he might be compelled to attempt to rush the cordon surrounding Kumasi. To add to the difficulty of sending a relieving column an Accra correspondent informs us that it is next to impossible to arrange for the transport of stores and ammunition from Cape Coast. Native carriers refused to go north at any price as there is a persistent rumour that the Bekwais, who were supposed to be staunch friends, have joined the enemy, and the report is gaining credence.

READERS of a certain order of weird fiction will be familiar with the Nemesis which overtakes those who treat the gods of India with disrespect. Mr. K. Raghunathji who has taken up the interesting work of describing the numerous Hindu temples of Bombay recently mentioned the punishment which was believed to have been given by the goddess to a scoffing engineer who removed a shrine of Kalbadevi from the track over which the tramway had to pass. He was unmercifully beaten during the night, obliged to confess the power of the enraged deity and to allay her wrath was compelled to vow a temple to her honour. As Mark Twain observes "the altar cloth of one æon is the door-mat of the next," but the countless deities of India are apparently still mighty to punish the unbeliever. In Mr. Raghunathji's latest booklet we are told the interesting history of a temple erected to Maruti close to the tramway terminus at Grant Road. The shrine originally stood in a neighbouring place under the shadow of a pimpal tree, but an unbelieving Khoja who had a greater respect for the attributes of property and of paying investments bought the site for building purposes. He dethroned the image from its proud eminence, cast it away like a common stone and upon the site of its worship began to build a large chawl. But nemesis overtook him quickly. While the building work was in progress his son and a Pardeshi watchman were killed. The Khoja then repenting of his ill-treatment of the image, built a special hut for it on his own ground and there Maruti's statue was reverently set up and is now carefully worshipped once a week. The origin of the image itself, as in the case of the sacred stones and figures in so many of the humbler shrines in the city, is unknown, nor can anybody tell why a stick rubbed with oil is placed by its side. The worship of the goddess is performed by a Gujarat gossavi who is engaged by the people in the locality. A feature about these Hindu places of worship is the great number which belong to private owners. One of the most pretentious of those now described is the temple of Ballaji and Venkatesh in Kandewadi Road, where the morning and evening ceremonies are performed by the owner himself. Some of the shrines have fallen on evil days owing to the changed circumstances of the founders or their families. One of these latter is Murlidhar's temple at Sion which was founded by a dancing girl. The images here are of white marble. In better days all the chief festivals in honour of Murlidhar were celebrated at this place, but the circumstances of the founder having altered for the worse and the buildings which were set apart to defray the expenses of the temple having been mortgaged, only two festivals are held here and those are celebrated on a reduced scale. At Victoria Bunder, Colaba, there is a temple to Maruti. The devotees here, on the anniversary of the birth of Hanuman have a palkhi procession along the main road, but that all depends on the state of the temple treasury. If there are no funds available the procession does not take place. In all Hindu temples a practice in vogue from time immemorial is the ringing of bells preliminary to the visitors' adoration of the idols. Mr. Raghunathji has now catalogued 363 shrines of varying importance and there still, doubtless, remain a great number to be described.

THE annual Fine Arts Exhibition will be held at Simla in August.

THERE is once more disturbed weather in the Western Himalaya region, rain having fallen in Simla during the past few days.

THERE has been a steady decrease in the mortality from plague in Calcutta during the last few days. On Sunday only eight deaths and nine fresh cases wer reported, the total mortality being 74.

THE ballot at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, for a member to represent the Chamber in the Municipal Corporation in place of Sir George Cotton, Kt., who has resigned on proceeding to Europe, resulted in the election of Mr. John R. Greaves, of the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.

THE special shipments of Australian horses to India for remount purposes are expected to be completed by August 15th. The usual supply will then follow in November and December.

THE general orders issued this week from Army Headquarters, Simla, contain the alteration in the Musketry Regulations for the Native Army consequent on the issue of the 303 magazine rifle and carbine.

THE Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr Cecil Michael Wilford Brett as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in succession to Mr. C. A. Wilkins. Mr. Brett has been officiating during the past two months.

CAPTAIN ST. A. WAKE having, on return from furlough, been appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, Captain Drake Brockman will continue to officiate as Garrison Quartermaster at Fort William.

THE bringing into British India by sea or by land of pieces of metal resembling in shape and in size, and stamped either on the obverse or on the reverse in imitation of sovereigns and half sovereigns has been prohibited by the Governor-General in Council.

A TELEGRAM received by the Commander-in-Chief in India from South Africa gives the following casualties among Lamsden's Horse: No. 196, Private James C. Bewislier, slightly wounded at Elandsfontein on May 29; No. 164, Private William B. Elwes, slightly wounded at Driefontein on May 30.

THE Sthankvasi Jain community of Bombay have sent a message of sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family of the late Secretary of the Sthankvasi Jain Dharam Mandli, Mr. Premchand Abhechand Marfatia, who took the main part in organising the Sthankvasi Jain Dharam Mandli of Bombay.

THE Madras Railway Company gives notice on behalf of the Nilgiri Railway, that by the mail train from Mettapollium to Coonoor on Saturday next, the 9th instant, no second-class passengers will be carried, the reason being that an abnormal amount of first-class accommodation will be required for passengers proceeding from the Hills to Mysore for the Maharajah's wedding.

THE work on the bridge over the Goketik Gorge on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway is making good progress. It is expected that the gorge will become pletely bridged by September. As regards the general progress of this railway, survey operations in the immediate neighbourhood of the Salween River were stopped some time ago, the party which was attacked by the Was returning to headquarters.

A REPORT from the Manager of the Kadur-Mysore Gold Mines states that the main lode has been struck, and that the future of the property is assured; that the lode is a true quartzite, very heavily crystallised and heavy in iron pyrites. He further states that at the end of six months he will be pleased to receive instructions to erect the battery; and in another report he says "the mine never looked brighter."

ON Monday the Sessions Judge of Lucknow delivered judgment in the two cases against Ganesh Pershad Singh, the late City Kotwal, which circumstances external to the nature of the charges have invested with much popular significance. In the first case the accused Kotwal was found guilty and sentenced to two year's rigourous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 2,000. In the second cast he was acquitted. Notice of appeal against the first decision was lodged immediately.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 12th May was 428, against 465 and 550 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 147. There were 43 deaths from cholera, against 39 and 57 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were 136 deaths from plague, against 179 and 283 in the two preceding weeks. There were 35 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 0 in the previous week. There were two deaths from tetanus against four in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 62 and 35 respectively, against 62 and 37 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 47·8 per mille per annum, against 31·7, the mean of the last five years.

THE war against motists is still raging in Paris, and not a single day passes without several *chauffeurs* being sentenced for furious riding. Lately, one of the police courts, not content with fines, has gone so far as to mete out imprisonment; forty-four defendants have been sentenced to one or two days in gaol, although they had caused no accident or trouble beyond having exceeded reasonable speed.

CAPTAIN WOOLER is the officer who, at the head of fifty of the Cape Police, and supported by Captain Penny with twenty Mounted Volunteers, relieved Barkly East when that town was held by the rebels. He made several arrests, and succeeded in restoring communication with Dordrecht.

LORD CURZON gave the annual Eton dinner at Viceregal Lodge on Monday. The following old Etonians were his guests: Sir Macworth Young, Rev. Dr. Welldon, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, Mr. J. A. Allen, Major H. S. Dawkins, Mr. H. D. Craik. Lieutenants H. B. Cresswell, S. H. Charrington, and R. A. Lyall.

IN the course of a description of Barkley West Mr. C. E. Hands, the war correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says:—The only abundant produce of the district appears to be rebellion. Such Dutch farmers as there are about are mostly of the low down class of trekkers from the Free State that the better Dutch call big-wonners or squatters. They are rebels almost to a man. Until a few weeks ago the place was in the hands of the rebels, the salaried officials having fled. But now it was re-taken and reoccupied, and the officials were back again collecting the Government fees from one another.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK GORE ANLEY, commanding the 3rd Regiment of Mounted Infantry in South Africa, whose name is specially mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief for gallantry, was born in 1863 and is the only son of the late Colonel Frederick Anley, Royal Artillery. Captain Anley obtained his first commission in the 2nd battalion, Essex Regiment in 1884, served in the Nile Expedition, Soudan Campaigns, and was afterwards appointed Administrator of the Halfa District in the Soudan, which he resigned on his being appointed on special service in South Africa.

GENERAL GATACRE'S arrival at Waterloo Station evoked no demonstration. There was no crowd to cheer the gallant but luckless officer, whom Lord Roberts had, in War Office phraseology, "relieved of his command." But there was one cheery greeting from an old soldier, who recognised him: "Keep up your heart, Gatacre; better luck next time!" The general doffed his tweed cap and smiled—and uphill sort of smile! Two gentlemen shook his hand heartily; several policemen looked sympathetically on; two porters bundled a hold-all, a deck-chair, a sword, and a white helmet into a four-wheel cab, the driver took his directions, and the general left the station amid no cheers.

THE famous Italian actress, Signora Eleonora Duse, received the fullest assurance on her appearance at the Lyceum theatre, that she had not been forgotten by her London admirers. The house was crowded, and the applause which greeted her must have been very gratifying to the lady after so lengthy an absence. Her artistic assumption of the Italian version of the Second Mrs. Tanqueray was highly effective. She showed a thorough grasp of the character, and kept herself well in reserve, till the interview with Aubrey Tanqueray takes place, she then held the audience spellbound; from this point Signora Duse showed what magnificent powers she really possesses. At the fall of the curtain the verdict was unmistakable, and the crowded assemblage were enthusiastic in acknowledging the triumph the Signora had achieved.

MR. FREDERICK TREVES, F. R. C. S., in the course of an address to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, said that no cases of injury by soft-nosed bullets occurred until the 13 days preceding the relief of Ladysmith, during which period they appear to have been freely used by the Boers, as 10 per cent. of the wounds were caused by the "mushrooming" of the core of the bullet, from the tip of which the nickel covering had been removed. With regard to the statement that the Boers had been dipping their bullets into a solution of verdigris, thus rendering them poisonous, Mr. Treves stated that the green coating of these bullets had been analysed, and found to be absolutely non-poisonous. It consisted of paraffin, which had combined with the nickel of the casing of the bullet, and had no doubt been applied to prevent fouling in the barrel of the rifle.

A STRANGE story of a tiger comes from mid Java: the incident happening only the other day. A Javanese and his family were just retiring to rest after the evening meal, when a tiger walked into their hut through the open door. It went in, sat near the sleeping place, and looked very tired. The Javanese, on recovering his presence of mind, spoke to the tiger from the sleeping place, thanking it for the visit and asking it to leave by the still open door. The tiger took no notice of this, upon which the Javanese and his family saw that there was nothing else to do but to fall asleep. One of his neighbours, however, seeing the door open and a light burning at a late hour, looked in out of curiosity. He saw the whole family fast asleep, watched as it were by a tiger. He hastened to an estate manager close by and reported the matter. The manager sent a trustworthy person to the spot with a loaded musket, to deliver the family from the tiger. This man on seeing how matters stood, climbed to the roof of the hut, made a hole in the thatch, stuck the barrel of the musket through the opening, took aim, and fired. The tiger, its head being pierced by the bullet, fell on one side, stretched out its limbs, and died.

THE year 1904 will be the centenary of the establishment of the Royal Horticultural Society. It is hoped that it may be found practicable to celebrate the occasion by exchanging the Garden at Chiswick for another somewhere a little way out in the country, and by providing a central institution in town which shall combine official headquarters with a hall suitable for the Society's floral exhibitions. Chiswick Garden in its palmiest days has been described as a sort of earthly paradise; and one chronicler, writing of it on a gala day there, says that the scene is "unique in all England." Shady bowers and ornamental waters, gorgeous displays of flowers, bands of music, and "an immense and most brilliant looking crowd, including most of the aristocracy of England, promenading over its lawns." Originally, the Society had thirty-three acres of ground here, and it was all open and rural. Now they have ten or eleven acres, and London has surged out all round it. The "gala" part of its functions was transferred to South Kensington at the time of the Exhibitions, but the great garden square there had to be abandoned, and now the closer and closer building in of ground at Chiswick renders the garden there unsuitable for the very important experimental work carried on there. The lease of the land runs for another twenty years but efforts are being made to find another satisfactory site a little way out; and, if this can be done, arrangements will no doubt be made for relinquishing the remainder of the lease and beginning the Society's second century on a new and larger ground.

Referring to Orange Free State stamps, with the impress "V.R.I.," Messrs. Bright and Son send a complete list of stamps issued with this "surcharge." Here is the list:

ORANGE FREE STATE STAMPS, SURCHARGED V.R.I.

½ penny, orange.	6 pence rose
1 ,, voilet.	6 ,, blue.
2½ ,, on 3d. blue.	1 shilling brown.
4 ,, blue.	5 ,, green.

The 6d. rose, 1s., and 5s., will certainly be scarce (Messrs. Bright and Son write), as a quantity of these stamps, which had been bought in Bloemfontein by officers and others, and sent to England for sale, together with a number of the lower values, have been lost in the Mexican, and from our latest advices we gather that there are no more of these three stamps to be had. We have seen a letter from Mafeking, brought through by a native runner, franked by a Cape of Good Hope 3d. stamp, surcharged

Mafeking
6d.
Besieged

The owner would not take £5 for it. We may also point out that the history of the Transvaal from 1870 to date can be found in its postal issues;

1st The issues of the First Republic.
2nd The same surcharged "V.R. Transvaal" during British occupation.
3rd. Stamp issued with design of the Queen's Head.
4th. The last, surcharged by the 2nd Republic.
5th. Stamp issued by the 2nd Republic.

We may now look forward to the current issue of the Republic being surcharged "V.R.I."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ENTRY OF THE BRITISH INTO PRETORIA.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Lord Roberts made his triumphal entry into Pretoria at two o'clock this afternoon.

No details are to hand.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, 5th instant, says that the surrender of Pretoria was unconditional.

The fighting Boers retreated through the town.

Mesdames Botha and Kruger are both in Pretoria.

The majority of the British prisoners are still at Waterval. [Ten miles north of Pretoria.]

Just before dark yesterday the enemy were beaten back from all positions, Hamilton's Mounted Infantry pursuing them to within 2,000 yards of Pretoria.

A flag of truce was sent demanding the surrender.

General Botha proposed an armistice for the purpose of settling the terms.

Lord Roberts intimated that the surrender must be unconditional, otherwise our troops would march into the town at daybreak.

General Botha replied that they had decided not to defend Pretoria and trusted the women, children and property would be protected.

Three of the principal civil officials met Lord Roberts at one o'clock in the morning and stated their wish to surrender the town.

A few of the British prisoners have been removed.

Over a hundred officers are in Pretoria.

[The enemy's main body is at Irene, eight or ten miles below Pretoria.]

GREAT ENTHUSIASM THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

There is great enthusiasm throughout the Empire over the capture of Pretoria.

The scenes in London, the Provinces and Canada are similar to those on the occasion of the relief of Mafeking.

A BATTALION OF THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY OVERWHELMED BY THE BOERS.

The Thirteenth Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry having been overwhelmed by the Boers near Lindley, Lord Methuen made a magnificent march to their rescue but it was too late.

LATER.

The thirteenth Yeomanry, who were overwhelmed by the Boers near Lindley, consisted of three Irish Companies under Colonel Spragge, and apparently the majority surrendered.

The belief that General Rundle's operations had relieved them is now disproved.

ROUT OF THE BOERS.

LATER.

Lord Roberts reports that Lord Methuen attacked and completely routed between 2,000 and 3,000 Boers after a running fight of five hours, having marched previously 44 miles in 25 hours.

CASUALTIES AT KHEIS.

Captain Lindal, of the 1st Welsh, and Lieut. Matthews, of the 2nd Glosters, have died of wounds received in the fighting at Kheis. [In the advance on Johannesburg in which General Wavell's brigade was concerned.]

BADEN-POWELL ON THE MOVE.

JUNE 6.

General Baden-Powell has joined General Hunte at Lichtenberg.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The following casualty has occurred in the Indian Contingent in South Africa :—Died of enteric—Ladysmith, 19th Hussars, Corporal M. Spencer.

THE CAPTURE OF PRETORIA.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

JUNE 6.

The news of the capture of Pretoria has been very warmly received here, the station to-day being gay with bunting.

H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to decree a public holiday throughout India on Monday next, June 11th, in celebration of the capture of Pretoria and the crowning success of British arms. Local Governments will issue the requisite notifications in the various provinces.

The news of the relief of Pretoria was received with great joy in Bombay, rejoicings being common to Europeans and Natives alike. Flags were hoisted on all the public buildings, at the clubs, and many offices. The ships in harbour were gay with bunting, and at the Sailors' Home and Colaba barracks the men were particularly jubilant at the success of the British arms.

The premises of the Bombay Cotton Exchange were gaily decorated with varieties of flags and buntings in commemoration of the surrender of Pretoria. In the evening European merchants and brokers, etc., assembled in the Exchange Room to express their gratification at the joyful event. Mr. Bhaidas Narotamdas was voted to the chair, and spoke in terms suitable to the occasion. The meeting dispersed with three cheers for her Majesty and Lord Roberts and the British army, after receiving flower bouquets and sugar distributed amongst those that were present. The success of the gathering was due to the efforts of Messrs. Maneckjee Merwanjee and Damoderdas Gordhandas, the leading members of the Exchange.

In honour of the fall of Pretoria and practically the end of the war, the Rajabai Tower joy-bells were rung and "Rule Britannia" played at noon yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEFEAT OF CHINESE TROOPS BY BOXERS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Boxers have defeated the Chinese troops guarding the Peking railway which is now interrupted.

The Chinese lost sixty in killed.

The Boxers have now attacked Tientsin where European troops are being landed.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY.

Mr. Norman, the Church of England Missionary at Yenching, who was reported as missing, has been brutally murdered.

THE "TIMES" ON CHINA.

The "Times" in discussing affairs in China says it is clear that we have to face a crisis taxing severely not only our diplomatic but material resources.

ANXIETY REGARDING ASHANTI.

The absence of news from Ashanti is causing anxiety.

Colonel Carter with 300 troops has left Fumsu to try and meet Governor Hodgson.

THE FAMINE FUND.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company has given a donation of five thousand pounds to the Indian Famine Fund.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Plague continues decreasing rapidly and is now almost extinct everywhere but in Bengal and Bombay. Only 503 deaths occurred in the whole of India last week, Bombay City reporting 150, Bombay Presidency 103, Karachi 16, Calcutta 150, Bengal 75, the Punjab 7, the Central Provinces one, Mysore one; while Madras, the North-West Provinces, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Central India and Aden return no deaths.

THE MONSOON.

To-day is the average date for the bursting of the monsoon at Bombay, but as yet no signs of it have even reached Colombo, and the average pressure throughout the whole of Upper India and as far as Aden is far above the average, and therefore unfavourable. The season up to the present is altogether unique, the years to which it bears most resemblance are those of 1865 and 1877; in the first of these the monsoon arrived exceptionally late, but when it came it was a good one. In the second it failed in Upper India.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

JUNE 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duke, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, officiates as Principal Medical Officer with the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND DAY.

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

To-day the Viceregal team—Major Baring (back), Captain Wilkinson (No. 2), Captain Campbell (No. 1),—met the Bengal Cavalry—Captain Cotgrave (back), Captain Watson (No. 2), Mr. Alexander (No. 1). The umpires were Colonel Kuper and Captain Vincent.

First Chukker.—Almost immediately after starting the ball was carried to the Cavalry end, Captain Wilkinson hitting a subsidiary. The ball being re-started play ensued in front of the Cavalry flags, Major Baring hitting and getting a back-hander through the flags. Resuming play the Cavalry were unable to rush a goal, the shot being well saved by Major Barring. Fast play followed, and with a rush by the Cavalry Captain Watson hit a goal. Resuming, fast play ruled, in which Captain Wilkinson was conspicuous. The Cavalry again made a rush, and Captain Watson keeping the road clear enabled Mr. Alexander to equalise the score with a subsidiary. Score—One goal and one subsidiary all.

Second Chukker.—Fast up and down game ruled, Captain Wilkinson eventually getting a good run but failing to score. The Cavalry claimed "off side" and from the ensuing play the Viceregal team scored two subsidiaries in quick succession, Major Baring and Captain Wilkinson scoring. The chukker ended after some fast play, the ball going wide of the Viceregal flags.

Third Chukker.—Again there was fast play. The ball was rushed to the Cavalry end, where a foul was given against the Viceregal team, and Captain Cotgrave, making good use of the penalty, hit a goal. Resuming play, Captain Wilkinson immediately got on the ball and drove it to the Cavalry end, and clearing the road enabled Major Baring to score a goal. Re-started, there was hard galloping, Mr. Alexanders and Captains Cotgrave and Wilkinson being conspicuous. The chukker ended behind the Cavalry flags.

Fourth Chukker.—Play was chiefly in the Cavalry end, Captain Cotgrave showing up excellently in the defence. Captain Watson eventually made a dashing run, and was well backed up by Mr. Alexander, who put in a pretty back-hander through the flags. The chukker ended behind the Cavalry flags. Score—Viceregal team—two goals and three subsidiaries; Bengal Cavalry—three goals and one subsidiary. Time—21m., 33s.

Fifth Chukker.—Almost immediately Major Baring hit a subsidiary the Cavalry rushed up, but failed to score. They again pressed, Mr. Alexander making two good runs successively, well backed by Captain Watson. The ball, however, went wide just as the chukker closed. Time—26mins. 37secs. Score—Viceregal team—two goals and four subsidiaries; Cavalry—three goals and one subsidiary.

Sixth Chukker.—With less than 3 1-2 mins. to play the Viceregal team determined to make up the deficiency, a combined rush by Captains Wilkinson and Campbell resulting in a subsidiary from the latter. The Viceregal team continued to press, but Alexander getting away put all danger at an end, bringing the ball to the Viceregal end when the game ended. It was a fast and well contested game all through. Score—Cavalry—three goals and one subsidiary against two goals and two subsidiaries.

TORTURING TO EXTORT CONFESSION.

POONA, JUNE 6.

Before the City Magistrate to-day Chief Constable Dilawar Khan, Peter Leas, Wamanrao, Mahomed Khan, head constables, and Shaik Ismael, constable of the Poona Cantonment were charged by Dwarkaprasad, pensioned havildar, 2nd Bombay Lancers, with torturing him to extort confession. In his statement the complainant said that the accused had been on several occasions to search his house and on the 10th April last at 2 o'clock in the morning he was taken from his room to the chowkey and was kept there all night and the following day without food on account of a robbery of Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery belonging to a Bhattia. At the European constable's quarters, he saw his brother. He was then asked to give some clue of the stolen jewels. When complainant declared of his ignorance of the robbery he was knocked down, his hands were tied up from behind and was drawn up to a beam where he remained suspended. He was next stripped of all his clothes and beaten. When he struggled the cord broke but he was again suspended. He cried out whereupon a dhotur was stuffed into his mouth and otherwise maltreated when he lost all consciousness. Two hours later when he came to himself he was lying on the floor, and was further illused. He fell down and was pulled up by the hair on his head. All these illtreatment he met in the presence of all the accused and the European constable. At a later hour he was left alone when he crawled away and made his way to General Burnett's bungalow by slow stages and saw the General who examined him and had his statement taken down; after which he sent him to the Sassoon Hospital, where Inspector Moore and others came to see him. He remained a month and four days in the hospital. On the 13th May the City Magistrate took down his statement. The complainant at this stage stated who were present when he was taken to the Bolai chowkey. The magistrate pointed out some discrepancies in this and the written statement. In reply to the court witness said Gorman struck him while he was suspended; he also struck him in the room but he did not remember if he did so afterwards. The case was then adjourned.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE LONDON OPERA SEASON.

SIGNORA DUSE AT THE LYCEUM.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Two years ago Miss Ella Du Cane, daughter of Lady Du Cane, had an attractive exhibition of water-colour drawings of the Riviera, and other scenery, at the Galleries of Messrs. Graves, 6, Pall-mall. Again a room is occupied with radiant sketches of subjects extending over a good range of travel. The beautiful island of Madeira has especially been laid under contribution, supplemented by familiar bits from Italy, and from famous English gardens. The scenes chosen are for the most part those in which Nature and Art may divide honours, that is to say, pictures of floral luxuriance, wilful in a sense, but exquisitely assisted, and obedient to the human hand. In Madeira, as in Italy, and the most genial southern climes, blossoms and foliage have a happy way of arranging themselves in fairy bowers; for instance, in the sunny drawings of masses of wisteria at Santa Luzia, poinsettias and bignonia at Funchal, of gardens on the margin of the sea, where gay, red and gold blossoms contrast with the blue water. Some brilliant effects of light, heat, and colour at Funchal and in Florence are good witnesses to Miss Du Cane's perceptions of pictorial effect. Where architecture plays a prominent part as in Venice, or Florence, or elsewhere, there is less decision of draughtsmanship, and a tendency to present a "baseless fabric" is always a temptation to severe criticism; on the other hand, sundry drawings of historic spots, such as Haddon Hall, and Haddon Cottages (selected amongst the purchases by the Prince of Wales) and other English homes with their surroundings of herbaceous borders or verdant banks, indicate a talent which will grow with constant observation and manipulation of the brush.

Rumours of war may circulate, anticipations in flag and cheer may attend desired news about a little village in South Africa, suns may wax and wane, but once you have set the ball of a London opera season a-rolling it speeds along with something of the inevitableness of a planet. Four operas already have, since the beginning of the week, turned their shining colours to the eyes of the world at Covent Garden, and on the whole the results have been remarkably good. On Thursday night, Calve once more came to grace a London holiday. Naturally, she chose "Carmen" for her introduction this year. And what an amasing Carmen is her's! Matchless in its beauty, you confess at once, so much is patent, clear, unmistakable. This wonderful creature might, indeed, tempt such a man as Jose to incredible and unmeasured emotions, even such emotions as in this instance culminated in the recklessness of crime and desperate revenge. But Calve is subtler than these words imply, although the beauty of her interpretation, the sheer splendour of the external presentment naturally take one at the outset, like Shakspeare's beloved daffodils, "That come before the swallow dare, and take the winds of March with beauty." She belongs to that rare order of artist who combines in one temperament the natural abandonment of extreme emotion with the fine calculation of a critic of self. Although the magnificent sentiment, the overpowering tragedy of her surrender sweep away all calculating criticism, you are nevertheless aware, after all is over, how nicely her own art has been outlined, how perfectly she has rounded her conception of the character, how inimitably her own fine temperament has suggested a thousand details that build up, like the silently increasing islands of coral in a deep Atlantic, the ultimate exquisite result which she gives to us from the stage. She is an artist of infinite variety. Not Cleopatra herself can be conceived as possessing a more multitudinous appeal to the human heart. No Shakspeare has written of Calve; but that which he has written of Cleopatra may almost be applied line for line to this artist when she essays the role of Carmen. We have partly written the phrase already. "Time cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety.' She appeals to you as a woman of so boundless a temperament for fascination that your sympathies, as near as may be, go forth to the man whose agony is caused by her rejection of his love in which she once rejoiced.

That is the reason of her splendid success in Carmen. And that very reason is accountable for the perfect sense of disorganization which she gives to operas in which this special and individual charm is unnecessary. Take, for example, her Santuzza, which she is to give to-morrow at the opera. Santuzza is a woman refused because she has lost her charm, because a Lola more beautiful, more engrossing, has crossed the path of the lover. But this Santuzza of Calve makes one despise any rejection on the part of Turiddu: it becomes a freak, an impossible situation. It may be said that Duse, who has given us a Santuzza without music, has a more dramatic conception of the character than Calve. For Duse makes her own rejection reasonable. She plods along the stage like any poor peasant who has unaccountably met love once in her life-time. But Calve is triumphant. She shames the universal Lola: her dismissal is incredible, even unimaginable. And yet—and yet—her Santuzza, apart from this essential contradiction, is in itself so overwhelmingly beautiful, that you would fain hold Turiddu for the perfect ass, the essential imbecile, and believe that, had he had an ounce more brain "Cavalleria Rusticana" would have been impossible. This column has been a pæan for Calve; but she merits this, and more.

In regard to operatic artistes it may be stated that Melba is now reported well again. The new Australian prima donna, Miss Miranda, too, will make her debut in "Rigoletta" on Wednesday. Herr Carlen, who sang Tannhauser on Tuesday, was unfortunate, for, good naturedly replacing Herr Kraus, whose engagement is cancelled for the year, he sang without rehearsal and on a bad cold. Despairing of the British climate, he has now, we believe, returned to Germany, and his place for the time will probably be taken by the ever-ready Herr Dippel. The list of tenors will, however, be strengthened by M. Saleza, who is expected from Paris. We shall also hear for the first time as Lohengrin Herr Slezak, a handsome young fellow, 27 years of age, the son of a German cavalry officer, and a pupil of Adolf Robinson. For the past two years he has been one of the tenors of the Berlin opera house. M. Saligiac and Mr. O'Mara, both already well-known tenors, also join the company, and Signor Bonci, of the San Carlo, Naples, the only purely Italian tenor, we believe, in the troupe makes his debut on Monday. We are also to hear two new baritones, Senor Bensaude, a Spaniard, and M. Declery, a Marseillais, and a former student at the Paris Conservatoire, while another new comer is Nedda Frl. Scheff, of Munich, who, unless her photographs are unduly flattering, must be one of the prettiest girls on the operatic stage.

The representation of "Tannhauser" at Covent Garden on Tuesday was of exceptional interest if only because it was directed by no less eminent a Wagnerian conductor than Herr Mottl, and because the cast was almost entirely new. Frau Ternina, it is true, had already won a name here, but she had never before appeared in England as Elisabeth, which in Germany is considered one of her best impersonations. Herr Carlen, the new Tannhauser, comes from Bremen, and hastily replaced Herr Kraus, who, at the last moment, found himself unable to arrive till later in the year, and whose debut accordingly stands postponed till next season. Herr Muhlmann, the Biterolf, was in London last year for the German operas; but Herr Bertram, the new Wolfram, comes from Munich, and is more especially engaged for the coming cycles of the "Ring." Madame Sobrino, the shepherd boy, is a German-American who has already sung here in concerts, and in Germany in opera; while Herr Blass, the Landgrave, is a pupil of Stockhausen, and, having sung for the past few years at Bremen, is now engaged for Dresden. The idea, of course, in presenting so many new-comers was to perform an essentially German opera with a true German cast, and, above all, under a German conductor.

Seven years have elapsed since Eleanora Duse first flashed across our theatrical horizon. Since then she has paid several visits to London with the result that each recurring appearance has only served to enhance her reputation among playgoers who understand and appreciate the highest forms of acting. Recently she has been seen less rarely in London, to the enduring regret of her admirers. But fortunately it has been found possible to arrange for her appearance this season at the Lyceum, although the representations promised are restricted to the lamentably limited number of sixteen. Still, half a loaf is better than no bread, and as Signora Duse's repertory proves this year to be of more than ordinary interest the situation is not, after all, so bad as at first glance might appear. On Friday the celebrated Italian actress received a welcome of the warmest description in her old part of Magda, the heroine of Sudermann's well-known drama, "Heimat," with which Mrs. Patrick Campbell is even now drawing large audiences nightly to the Royalty. Nothing, in truth, could be finer or more enthralling than the performance of Signora Duse, who returns not assuredly with any diminution but rather with an increase of those marvellous powers which have made her name famous throughout all Europe and America. Of any sign that time has laid an enfeebling hand upon her there is no evidence, if we except the traces of grey that are now to be discerned in her once jet-black hair. The old fire, the old emotional force and sense of intellectual supremacy are as strongly marked as ever, while the amazing naturalness of manner that triumphs over everything by virtue of its simplicity, once more forces itself irresistibly upon the attention of the spectator. From all other actresses Signora Duse stands apart by reason of her inherent qualities. Her art is in a supreme degree of the kind that successfully contrives to conceal art; her efforts are obtained with apparently a minimum of effort. This, however, is probably entirely removed from actual fact; indeed, it is an open secret that the strain of acting is so great that she is unable to appear on two successive evenings. To say that Signora Duse surpassed herself on Friday is perhaps to use a phrase a trifle overworn. But that she moved her audience to an extraordinary pitch of excitement may at least be asserted with safety. One recalls with a keen thrill of enthusiastic delight the tremendous effort of the retort hurled at Hefterding, "Io son Iobesta"; one looks back admiringly upon the girlish glee of Magda's first scene with her sister and the profound feeling, scorn or despair, which she imparts to those later ones between herself and her father, or the cowardly prig, Von Keller. In the entire performance there is not to be found a single false note, or anything that can possibly jar upon the ear of the most sensitive. To speak in such terms may well seem to some to savour of exaggeration, but acting of the quality which Signora Duse gives us is so rarely met with that no tribute of praise can be too great for it. Even the circumstance that she employs a foreign language as her medium of expressions interferes but little with the enjoyment of the listener, and should certainly not be regarded by anyone as a reason for missing a series of representations wherein the art of the actor reaches its most exalted point. Signora Duse has, moreover, brought with her a company the members of which are at any rate capable and efficient. Of the number Signori Eltore Mazzanti and Galvani and Signoras Paoli, Buccellati and Magazzari-Galliani are seen to excellent advantage.

To say that Signora Duse's performance in Mr. Pinero's comedy, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is disappointing, is to speak relatively. Disappointing it is only in the sense that from so gifted an actress an exceptionally striking impersonation was to be expected. To indulge in such anticipations was, however, to ignore certain rather obvious facts. The first and most manifest of these is embodied in the truism that every actor or actress must to some extent be controlled and circumscribed by his or her particular individuality. Clever and ingenious as an artist may be in changing or remodelling his appearance, he cannot in the end get very far away from himself. Among modern actresses Signora Duse shows less inclination probably than any to make the attempt. She prefers, apparently, to rely upon her own resources rather than to fall back upon the assistance of the haresfoot brush and make-up box. But there are occasions when, if the desired effect is to be obtained, the aid of these helps to histrionic accomplishment is absolutely necessary. Paula Ray, as drawn by the author, is a woman of a clear-cut and unmistakeable pattern. To render her intelligible to an audience it is imperative that, alike in appearance, speed, and action, she shall fulfil the conditions of her nature. "From the first moment I saw you," Ellean exclaims to her in the final act, "I knew you were altogether unlike the good women I'd left; directly I saw you I knew what my father had done." The Paula of Signora Duse is certainly not the woman against whom such a reproach could be hurled. In the opening scene she is, on the contrary, a thing of almost childish glee, who seems scarcely to realise the importance of the step she has taken in writing and handing to Aubrey the letter containing the long catalogue of her misdeeds. Nor is it quite easy to recognise in the soberly-dressed, white-faced and self-restrained woman of the later scenes the voluptuous and passionate sensualist who in her despair can discover no other means of escape from the net which destiny has drawn around her than that of suicide.

The Second Mrs. Tanqueray is, moreover, a play so distinctly illustrative of a certain phase of English life and of English character that to present it in anything but its original atmosphere is to run a serious risk of failure. How, indeed, could it be expected that an Italian artiste should understand and satisfactorily portray a man so essentially "parochial," to adopt Aubrey Tanqueray's expression, as Cayley Drummle? Cayley is a type familiar to the West End of London. To present him as a genial, common-place person, urbane and suave, is to rob him of the better part of his individuality. Nor is Aubrey Tanqueray merely a weak lachrymose sentimentalist. The truth is, Mr. Pinero's comedy is indigenous to the soil from which it sprang and will not bear the process of transplantation. In the hands of foreign artistes it becomes well-nigh meaningless or, at best, loses much of its true significance. Even the art of a Duse cannot reconcile us to a performance from which, however, the letter may be respected, most of the spirit is absent. "I'm tainted through and through; anybody can see it, anybody can find it out!" is Paula's own description of herself, while to any prospect of regeneration her despairing words, "The future is only the past again, entered through another gate," raise an insuperable barrier. In place of the creature imagined by the author Duse gives us a woman who might easily have been relied on to qualify herself for the position to which her husband's generosity had raised her. From a purely acting standpoint her impersonation, it may be admitted, is distinguished by great and striking qualities. No living actress probably could have endowed the final scenes of the play with so amazing a sense of fatefulness or exhibited so pathetically the womanly side of the heroine's nature. But of the real Paula Ray, the pleasure-loving and easy-going lady, the Mrs. Dartry of Homburg, the Mrs. Ethurst of Aldford-street, the Mrs. Jarman of Marseilles, we are afforded scarcely a glimpse. To be perfectly frank, Signora Duse seemed on Saturday night to feel uneasy in the part, a circumstance that may, on the other hand, be in some measure accounted for by the constant intervention of the prompter's voice. It would be unjust, however, to ignore the tremendous effect created by her in certain of the scenes wherein her wonderful genius rose to its highest point, sweeping everything before it in its progress. Whatever, indeed criticism may have to say in respect of her rendering of any particular role it is impossible to deny her marvellous talent. Of the remaining members of the company it is only necessary to mention Signora Evelina Paoli, who is by far the best representative of Ellean it has been our good fortune to meet with. In the concluding scene with Paula, Signora Paoli revealed an intensity and an emotional power which served to place her on a level very little below that occupied by the leading actress. Finally, it is a matter for distinct regret that more strenuous efforts to achieve effective stage-management would appear not to be encouraged by Signora Duse.

REUTER'S Agency understands that Sir H. H. Johnston, H.M. Special Commissioner in Uganda, has drawn up a draft agreement with the regents and chiefs of that country. The frontiers of the kingdom of Uganda—as distinct from the Protectorate—are defined. The King is in future to receive a stated allowance from the Government, and salaries are to be paid to the Katekiro (or Prime Minister), the Chief Justice, and to Treasurer of the King's Revenues. A new Native Council is also to be appointed, and a definite system of taxation, including hut and gun taxes, has been drawn up. Although it is said that the proposed taxes are heavier than those hitherto in force, there is reason to believe that the chiefs are favourably disposed towards the projected changes.

THE MONSOON AT COLOMBO.

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay, last evening, stated that the monsoon has burst in Colombo.

An unusually strong north-west wind is blowing in Bombay but there is no sign yet of the elephantas.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality. There were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Hartley Kennedy, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, Sundernath D. Khote, Khurshedji N. Wadia, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak, A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. L. W. Michael, acting Municipal Secretary.

IMPROVEMENT OF INSANITARY HOUSES.

On the recommendation of the chairman of the committee of the Corporation *re* rules for improvement of insanitary houses, the Committee sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 required for the purpose of obtaining outside expert opinion on the rules under consideration.

WATER-SUPPLY.

Mr. S. D. Khote, in accordance with a notice, moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to kindly submit, as early as possible, a statement showing the quantity of water consumed in premises to which gardens are attached, for the months of April and May, or from the date of the application of water meters, in respect of those premises, in pursuance of the Committee's resolution of 14th March last."

The motion fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, JUNE 5.

As yet there is no sign of the south-west monsoon, although sufficient rain has fallen in several districts of the Novas Conquistas, in the northern parts of the country. The want of drinking water is much felt in the city. The price of rice and other cereals have risen considerably and Government have already instructed the commercial agent in Bombay, Senhor Joao Angelo do Rozario, to effect purchases of Bengal rice on Government account, and, we hear, that over 1,000 bags have been already secured at favourable rates, as compared with those now ruling. The necessity and advantage to the Portuguese Government in having permanently a commercial agent in British India is daily becoming more apparent, and if a weekly price current of the chief articles of Goa produce and of consumption were to be published in the *Boletim do Governo* (*Government Gazette*) and samples of the same exhibited at the office of the commercial agent in your city much benefit would follow, and in course of time, the agency might embrace articles of produce and exports from all our African possessions and Portugal itself. The present young Minister of Colonies, Senhor Villaca is a far-seeing and pushing man, and it is hoped the suggestion may receive due consideration at his hands. He is already contemplating the despatch to Goa and some of the other colonies, twelve families of European planters or colonists, the idea is a capital one, and if the first batch sent out be real cultivators, and if he were also to arrange with the superior of the Order of the Trappist Fathers to despatch to this country half-a-dozen of these go-ahead fathers or priests, and grant them tracts of land in Satary and other parts of the New Conquests, we shall soon see such a revolution in the agricultural and industrial line that will astonish the Goans, who now chiefly cultivate nothing else but rice, cocoanuts and cashew and sell them on the spot to the agents of the Bombay Mahomedan and Bania merchants established here at prices, I should say, at least 20 per cent. under what they would realize if the articles were exported on account of the producers, and if one or two industrial concerns were established in this Colony. I could cite figures to show that in many cases, the sales here are effected at a price that leaves to the purchaser a margin of profit of no less than 30 to 50 per cent. Take for instance mangoes, in which a roaring trade is carried on by a few Mahomedans, who freely buy first-rate "Mal corado" mangoes at Rs. 3 per *pucka* hundred, that is about 150 fruits, and daily ship them to Bombay by Shepherd's steamers at say Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ freight per basket of 150 mangoes, which brings up the total cost laid down in Bombay harbour to Rs. 4½ per 150 mangoes. These are readily sold on your side at Rs. 6½ per *pucka* hundred to wholesale fruit-dealers, who retail them in the bazaar at 12 to 16 mangoes per rupee, thus both the wholesale and retail clear about 50 per cent profit. The "Mal corado" mangoes are nothing more than the mangoes which in Bombay go by name "Alphonsos," while the real "Alphonsos" from Goa are twice as large, full of honey and command two annas each in British India, while here the cost is not even one anna. There is a field for profit worth the attention of enterprising Goanese traders. I believe this would pay better than a clerk or butlership.

At last a successor has been found for the late much lamented Bishop of Damaun in the person of the Right Rev. Dom Sebastiao Pereira, presently prelate of Mozambique and titular Bishop of Epiphania, *in partibus infidelium*, a European priest of ability and about 43 years old. It is said our Patriarch Archbishop could not in accordance with the wishes of the Propaganda and the Pope find any one among the native priests of Goa or Bombay capable of duly occupying that important post, and so he suggested to Rome and Portugal the transfer of the Bishop of Mozambique to the vacant See of Damaun.

Captain Marques, the Governor's Aide-le-Camp, to officiate as Chief Secretary to Government in place of Senhor Taborda who has retired on pension.

Senhor Costa Alvares, deputy medical officer and professor of chemistry in the Lyceum, has returned from Lisbon and resumed charge of his office.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Dickinson, I. M. S., has been directed to proceed from Poona to Deesa for duty at the latter station.

Major C. H. U. Price, D.S.O., Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has been posted to the Aden District.

Captain J. B. Jameson, I.M.S., Medical Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for four months.

Leave of absence in extension has been granted to Lieutenant E. J. Dobbin, R.A.M.C., from 9th June to 8th August, for the recovery of his health.

General leave of absence from the 15th of June to the 15th of September has been granted to Major H. M. Ferrar, 45th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Yate, 2nd-in-Command, 5th Bengal Cavalry, has been transferred to the 4th Bengal Lancers in the same capacity, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, transferred to the 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Copious alterations are being made in Musketry Regulations for the Native Army of 1897 for the use of Native Regiments, as they are being re-armed are published in the Commander-in-Chief's General Orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel H. Boughey, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, will be placed on half pay on the 30th June, on completing his period of service in Command, and has been permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

Captain J. St. C. Macmillan, 29th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been permitted to proceed to England on leave on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

The Secretary of State for War has directed that no Webley pistol ball ammunition Mark III shall in future, be issued to troops ordered to South Africa.

Major D. C. Pnillott, Squadron Commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Punjab Cavalay, vice Major Western, officiating as ae Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff.

Major D. G. Prendergast, 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Roorkee, has been appointed Officiating Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir George Luck, K.C.B., commanding the Forces, Bengal, from the 1st June, vice Captain E. B. Cook, 1st Life Guards, proceeding to a Garrison Class of Instruction.

CAPTAIN JOHN E. B. SEELY, the Conservative candidate for the Isle of Wight seat, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Richard Webster as Master of the Rolls, is at present serving at the front in command of the Isle of Wight contingent of the Imperial Yeomanry. He is the son of Sir Charles Seely, of Brook House, Isle of Wight, and is very popular. He became captain in the Hampshire Yeomanry in 1892. The election will be fought in his absence, and his friends count upon his success as sure.

THE FAR EAST.

DISTURBANCE AT WEI-HAI-WEI

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

THE BOXER TROUBLES.

HONGKONG, MAY 21.

THE British Boundary Commission at Wei hai-we has been attacked and the Chinese Governments Special Commissioner captured by the mob. The British fleet is assembled off Wei-hai-wei and men are being landed. Strong representations are being made by the British Minister to the Tsungli Yamen.

The Wei-hai-wei correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" telegraphed on 8th May:—On Saturday at Kiaotou three hundred natives attacked Major Penrose, R. E., and six soldiers, and Major Penrose was severely injured. Colonel Bower of the 1st Chinese Regiment with his escort came to their rescue, sixteen natives being killed. On Sunday two thousand natives attacked the camp of Captain Watson of the 1st Chinese Regiment at Tsaomisotzu and were repulsed with the loss of ten killed. The Chinese Commissioners are being held by the villagers.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—The responsibility for the trouble rests primarily on the Peking Government, and to some extent on our Legation; on the former, because the Chinese inhabitants have never been honestly informed of their transfer to British rule; the latter, because it has not insisted on the people being properly informed. The following extracts from the recent articles by our correspondent—who knows thoroughly what he writes about—on 'The Situation at Wei-hai-wei' fully explain the real cause of the present trouble:—Whilst the British claim to have leased a certain strip of territory, whilst their ships are never absent from the harbour, and whilst they have undertaken many works on the Island and not a few on the mainland, on the other hand this claim has never been acknowledged by the Chinese Government—more, as will be shown shortly, denied. And let it be understood here that the writer should not hesitate to state that the Chinese officials directly in contact with the people have implicitly denied the claim of the British Government, were it not that the evidence on the point is not so easy to adduce, though perhaps no less conclusive, than is the evidence upon which other statements are made. True, a proclamation, setting forth the fact, was issued by the high official authorities at the instance of the Tsungli Yamen, moved thereto by the British Minister, toward the end of the summer of 1898. Two copies were put up locally, one was heard of elsewhere, in the neighbourhood of a mission station, and it may well be questioned whether any copies other than these three were issued at all. The proclamations made no reference to taxation or to the administration of justice. Moreover, whilst the name of China in the proclamation was honoured in the usual formal way, the name of Great Britain first appeared at the foot of a column, not an insignificant fact to the readers for whom it was supposed to be intended. This result was obtained by a simple expedient. The British official who sanctioned the proclamation, had his copy written in columns of ten characters or so. The proclamation as it appeared was printed in columns of twenty or so, thus causing characters at the top of the column of the fair copy to appear at the bottom in the form in which it was published.

Again, not long after this proclamation appeared, or was supposed to have appeared, another of a very different character was put in every village in the British territory as well as in the neutral zone. It called upon the people to re-form the militia, and to exercise the trained bands. The language used was unusually vigorous, and the people were explicitly urged to act promptly and earnestly. Ostensibly the aim was to suppress highway robbery and so forth; really, said the people, to oppose the British. Pity is not the only feeling proper toward these people. We cannot withold our respect. In their own ignorant, futile, pitiable way they are prepared to fight for what they conceive to be liberty, and after all liberty is only what a people conceive it to be. That the British authorities have no intention either of increasing the taxes or of imposing new ones is neither here nor there. They have never stated, simply and implicitly, that there was no ground for apprehension. Had a few words to this effect been inserted incidentally in one of the proclamations issued anent taxation, much of the present trouble might have been avoided. Had the British Representative in Peking stipulated for, and insisted upon having, a copy of the official registers concerned, thus securing recognition of the British by the Chinese authorities, and facilitating their assumption of the responsibilities of government, it is hardly conceivable that the present deplorable condition of affairs could have come about. Again and again the villagers have stated that if their own Government but give the word they will cheerfully recognise the British, but not otherwise.

BOXERS GROWING BOLDER.

A Tientsin telegram dated May 15th says:—The British Guard is leaving immediately, though the reason for its withdrawal is by no means obvious. There are indications that the Boxers are growing stronger and bolder in the vicinity of Peking and are receiving the fullest support from the Chinese Government. The people are evidently being stirred up with an object, but the foreigners do not appear to realize what is being done.

A Linching, (Shantung) correspondent writes:—To the south-east of here, 22 miles distant, is the district city of Chingping. Just a week ago the missionaries here sent a helper to the city to re-open a chapel there. The official promptly sent him back the next day with an escort of cavalry. He assured this helper that there had been a fight in a district some thirty miles farther east, and he was unable to protect. He is the same official who six weeks ago escorted a missionary to the limits of his jurisdiction, with the same formula, 'Unable to protect.' Not only so, but a Christian family, whose only faults are their misfortunes, he keeps shut up in that city for fear the Boxers may capture some one of their numbers. One has and should have some feelings of leniency towards a district magistrate who is often placed in a dilemma, either horn of which is sure to impale him. But an official who deliberately acts in the manner this man has done, and fails to ask for the force necessary, will get little sympathy in this station.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

The Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* calls attention to the avowed enmity of the conservatives against all foreigners, except

ship! Wang will therefore have the opportunity he wishes, namely, to organise, advice and arm his friends the Boxers.

The second instance I give to show the light in which foreigners are held just now is that, since the Tientsin Massacre of 1870, a ban had been placed by the officials—all except the most bigoted amongst the conservatives—upon the term 'Yang-kuei-tze' ('foreign devil'), men having been bamboozed for using it when found out by the officials. But here we find that, not only this term is embodied in the war cry of the Boxers, but has received official sanction from the lips of the Empress Dowager herelf.

As for Jung Lu, he has kept quiet so far and indeed is credited with having decided to stand by the Emperor should anything happen through the machinations of Princes Ching and Tuan, Kang Yi and Chao Shu-ch'iao in Peking and Li Ping-heng in the provinces. Moreover, he is at heart a friend of the English. This I know. At a session, not long ago, of the Grand Council, when the question of the demands of Italy and France for territory in the South was discussed, Jung Lu alone advised the Government to throw itself upon Great Britain for protection, arguing that the U. S. and Japan would help Great Britain if Russia and France threatened reprisals. But he was over-ruled by Prince Ching, Prince Tuan, Kang Yi and Chao Shu ch iao. 'For, said Kang Yi, 'we have scores to settle with Great Britain for the sack of the Yuen-ming-yuen Palace; with Japan for the seizure of Formosa, and the U. S. for treating the Chinese, who go there and to the Philippines, no better than dogs. Against Russia we have nothing. Whereas if France helps Russia, although we have deep grudges against France, we will only be so much the stronger 1 decide for keeping in the closest friendship with Russia, for with her by us we can defy the world. With Russia alone ready to help us Great Britain will cower into the background.' These sentiments being unanimously received with approbation by the rest of the Council, including the Empress Dowager, who nodded approval vigorously, Jung Lu became silent and said nothing more.

This, moreover, shows the mood of the present Government, and foreigners will do well to ponder over this. In the meanwhile the Boxers are daily waxing more powerful and numerous and are spreading east, west and south of Chihli. You will then soon find the people of the South just as restless and hostile to foreigners as has been the case with Chihli and Shantung for the past eight months or so.

THE FALSE EUNUCH.

The native correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" thus refers to the death of Li Lien-yin, the favourite of the Empress-Dowager:—Much joy has been of late manifested in the Capital at the news of the sudden death of Li Lien-yin, 'alias' theMan with the False Smile,' the favourite (sham) eunuch of the Empress Dowager, which occurred on the 26th ultimo, after only a couple of hours of illness passed in extreme agony. This has led to the supposition of poison at the hands of the man's enemies, of which he had very many, and this is some what confirmed by the fact of his burial within seventy-two hours of his death. This is a most unusual circumstance for even amongst the ordinarily well-to-do, the respect due to the dead requires that one hundred days at least should lapse before burial, in order that the due number of Buddhist and Taoist prayers should be said before the body is pisced beneath the sod. Doubtless there were good reasons for the dead eunuch's family adopting this course which will gradually leak out in good time. The eunuch left and state valued at 38 million taels, one-third of which is in hard cash, obtained through bribes and 'presents' from Princes of the Imperial House desirous of place and power, down to the official of the 7th rank or district magistrate who wants his 'name recorded in the Grand Council books for immediate substantive preferment. Nothing was too small or insignificant for Li Lien-yin. All was fish for his net, As matter of fact the man's annual income from these sources is said to have been something incredible in figures, for once any person was 'honoured' by being allowed to send him a gift, it became the duty of that one to send the eunuch something at the end of each year in order not to be 'forgotten.' These 12 million or so taels are deposited in gold shops, banks, pawnbroking institutions, wholesale drug shops, etc., and can be withdrawn at any time. His landed estates are spread over the three provinces of Chihli, Shansi and Honan, namely, nearly 200,000 mow in Chihli, 150,000 mow in Honan and 500,000 mow in Shansi—all cultivated lands. Whole streets of houses in Peking and Taiyuenfu (capital of Shansi) stand in the Li family's name, whilst the value of precious stones and jadestone and bronze antiquities received as 'presents,' or bought by the eunuch in a career of ten years' favouritism, is almost incalculable. Being a connoisseur of antiquities, Li not only eagerly accepted such 'presents' but paid enormous sums for such things as the bronze sacrificial utensils of the Sang (B. C. 1766-1154) and Chou dynasties (B. C. 1122-255). For instance, hearing a Chekiang family possessed a beautiful bronze sacrificial utensil of the first-named dynasty, a beautifully-cast urn, nearly five feet high, Li Lien-yin sent in 1893, two special agents to buy the thing. The owners being in no wise poor refused to part with a treasured heirloom that had belonged to the family for over 700 years; but pressure was put upon them by aid of the then Governor of the province, and it was finally sold to the eunuchs agents for Tls. 120,000—how much they charged their principal for it is known—it being also promised to give a substantive Taotaiship to a member of the family in Shangtung and good appointments at Peking to two others then acting as 3rd class Secretaries in the Boards of Punishments and Revenue. All these promises were made good within a month of Li Lien-yin's receipt of the bronze urn. Amongst his collection of antiquities is a large bronze vessel, standing on a tripod, the whole nearly seven feet high, covered with hieroglyphic characters and figures of birds and animals, alleged to have been cast by the Emperor Yu, the Great, (Ta Yu, B. C. 2205-2197) for which Li paid an enormous sum which, although the Empress Dowager also wished to possess he flatly refused to part with. As to the money 'presents' this remarkable eunuch was in the habit of receiving, the following may be taken as an instance. It will be remembered that the Empress Dowager's ex-secret emissary to Japan, the notorious Liu Hsio-hsun was under a ban in 1898 being sentenced by the then Viceroy Tan ofCanton to summary decapitation for irregularities in the Weisling lottery, of which Liu then had the monopoly in Kuangtung province. Liu managed to get introduced to the eunuch shortly after the 'coup d'etat' of September 1898, by the payment of a present of Tls. 400,000 cash and obtained further commendation from the eunuch by offering to search the world over, at his own expense, and arrest Kang Yu wei, the Reformer. Liu's visit to Japan was in this connection and also to try to persuade the Japanese to refuse protection and hospitality to the Reformer and his friends.

Liu had a companion named Ch'ing K'uan, an ex-scribe of the Board of Revenue, for whose arrest a reward had been offered by that Board, when he went up to Peking to purchase the favour of the eunuch. Liu got his patron to cancel the sentence of arrest against Ch'ing K'uan for which the latter paid the eunuch Tls. 250,000, and was then appointed to assist Liu in catching Kang Yuwei. Ch'ing Kuans deficiencies in the accounts of the Board of Revenue being at that time a Treasury scribe, amounted to nearly Tls. 600,000 the discovery of which caused him in 1897 to flee to Shanghai where he met Liu Hsio-hsun and became his close companion. These two bribes aggregating Tls. 650,000 were considered by the eunuch to be only 'ordinary' cases, which were of 'nearly everyday occurrence!'

PIRACY AT WOOSUNG.

Twenty-odd Hunanese pirates, a dozen of their women and several children, out of an alleged company of nearly 80 men, women and children belonging to three large junks were captured by Chinese gunboat men at Woosung on Thursday at noon. It appeared that the pirates had been robbing, in broad daylight, some villages inland, a dozen or so miles from Woosung escaping with impunity until they got to a village about two miles from Woosung which they as usual robbed. The villagers there, however, gave chase, keeping up a running fight all the way, until the pirate boats got to the mouth of the Woosung creek, trusting to escape by that way to the Yangtze. Their way however was stopped by the gunboats moored at the mouth of the creek and the pirates, seeing that all was lost, jumped into the water to escape individually. More than half were however captured as well as the three junks, whose holds contained large quantities of loot taken from the inland villages. The captured men, women and children were eventually turned over by the gunboat officers to the district magistrate of Paoshan for trial.

CORPORAL E. WISCHHUSEN, of the 2nd battalion Middlesex Regiment, who hails from West Green, North London, one of the heroes of Spion Kop, has been mentioned in despatches for conspicuous bravery, and will probably receive the Victoria Cross. He was specially picked out and complimented by Sir Charles Warren at a parade of the whole of the 10th Brigade, Sir Charles remarking that, "among many deeds of great bravery on that memorable day, Private Wischhusen's stood out above all." Later on Private Wischhusen was promoted corporal, his commanding officer informing him that all his former services—the gallant corporal is a Reservist—would be restored to him.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 29th May:—

Submitted trustees, resolution, dated 1st May 1900, approving and confirming the chairman's instructions to the trustees, solicitor that counsel should be instructed to support the convictions of R. Soloman, Dock clerk, and another at the hearing of their application for the revision of their sentences.

Read letter from Mr. F Yorke Smith, trustees' solicitor, dated 18th May 1900, reporting that the appeal of R. Soloman and another was dismissed by the Appeal Court and the convictions and sentences passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate were confirmed; observing that Mr. Justice Ranade in delivering judgment remarked that it did not matter how the pass book came to the hands of the first accused but that the fact that he had possession of the book was simply proved and admitted; also that the fact that the whole cargo ex s. s. Okla could be accounted for was no ground for assuming that no bags were stolen, and that the goods were stolen clearly appeared from the fact that the two passes were handed to the gatekeeper and other circumstances; and that his Lordship said he had no doubt that the goods were surreptitiously removed by the accused by means of the bogus delivery chits.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

GREENWICH AND LOCAL TIME.

Read letter from the director, Government Observatory, Bombay, No. 94, dated 14th February 1900, submitting for the consideration of the chairman and trustees the following proposals in connection with the Time SignalService, based on the recommendation of Sir Norman Lockyer, made in his report on the inspection of the observatory that "in future an additional signal be made so that a difference of five hours from Greenwich time, that is, the time of the 75th meredian, be signalled to the shipping." Saying that at present "time" is communicated daily to the harbour at 12 noon at the Prince's Dock and at 1 p.m, at the Castle, and Sir Norman's suggestion to drop the Ball for 75° longitude is likely to prove inconvenient as the signal at 11h. 51m. 15·7s. will be immediately followed by the usual service at 12 noon and may create confusion, besides it will otherwise be inconvenient to the shipping in the harbour. Suggesting that service should be as follows:—At 7h. 51m. 15·7s. at the Castle corresponding to exact 3 hours Greenwich time. At 12 noon at Prince's Dock local time. At 1 p. m. at Castle local time. Observing that a signal at 4h. 51m. p.m to indicate 12 noon at Greenwich would obviously be most desirable in addition to the existing arrangement, but seeing that the practice in vogue for winding and rating the chronometers on board the ships of the Royal India Marine, of the Royal Navy and of private services is 8 a. m. the proposed service in para. 3 will meet all requirements.

Read memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 23rd April 1900, expressing his opinion that the proposition contained in the Director, Government Observatory's letter, is highly commendable and the service at 7h. 51m. 15·7s, corresponding Greenwich time 3 hours will be much appreciated by Master Mariners.

Read letter from the Secretary to H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, dated H. M. S. Eclipse at Bombay, 19th February 1900, addressed to the Director, Government Observatory, saying that so far as the Royal Navy is concerned, the dropping of the ball once a day is ample, but if it is considered necessary to perform this operation at a full hour Greenwich time, 7h. 51m. 15·7s. appears suitable.

Read further letter from the Director, Government Observatory, Bombay, dated 26th February 1900, forwarding a copy of the letter above quoted and saying that in view of the actual wants of the shipping, two services may be quite ample and if approved by the Trustees the Time Ball Service may be, as an alternative, modified as follows:—

At 7h. 51m. 15·7s. at Princes Dock. At 1 p.m. at the Castle.

Read report of the Harbour and Pilotage and Finance and Establishment Committees recommending the following proposals to the Board for approval and sanction:—(a) that the Time Ball Service should be as follows with effect from a date to be notified:—At 7h. 51m. 15·7s. at the Prince's Dock, corresponding to exactly 3 hours Greenwich time. At 1 p.m. local time at the Castle.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage and Finance and Establishment Committees are approved and sanctioned. The alteration in the Time Ball Service should be introduced with effect from the 10th June next, and should be duly notified.

FLATS ON APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Submitted trustees resolution, No. 92 dated 20th March, 1900, directing that Mr. Willcocks proposal that—"In all residential flats to be built henceforth on the Apollo Reclamation provision should be made for a reasonable number of servants. The servants quarters should form part of a separate block or wing detached from the main living rooms in such manner as to allow of thorough ventilation, should be considered and reported on.

Submitted letter from the engineer, dated 8th March 1900, reporting that the accommodation provided for servants in the new flats varies from 1 to 3 rooms in addition to cook-rooms; that two servants rooms seem to him to be sufficient and three ample; that the servants and cook-rooms in all cases are more or less cut off from the dwelling rooms by open chowks or passages and that it would be preferabe to have servants quarters in a separate building some distance away from the main building but this appears impossible in Bombay, where ground rent is heavy and the cost of building high without a large increase in rents which are already considered excessive.

Submitted statement showing numbers and area of servants' quarters provided in the buildings on Apollo Reclamation.

Submitted letter from the engineer, dated 21st April 1900, reporting that he sees no reason to alter his opinion that for a flat containing three bed rooms, two servants rooms are sufficient and three ample, adding that Mr. Morris, who has designed a great many buildings on the flat system and lived in two different flats himself, quite agrees with him; saying that he considers the proposal that the servants quarters should form a separate block or wing a good one though difficult to carry out in some cases without a great waste of ground, especially in the case of plots of 50 feet or less in width.

Submitted demi-official letter from the chairman to Mr. Willcocks, dated 25th April 1900.

Submitted reply by Mr. Willcocks, dated 30th April; 1900, saying that he accepts the engineer's estimate that for a flat containing 3 bed rooms, 2 servants rooms are sufficient and 3 ample; and that he thinks that his proposal that the servants' quarters should form a separate block or wing might be modified as follows:—The servants' quarters should, whenever the size of the plot will admit of such an arrangement, form part of a separate block or wing, &c."

Resolution.—Having considered the report of the Land and Railways Committee, the Trustees are pleased to approve of the following order:—(a) In future it shall be provided as a condition to the approval of the plans and specification of all residential buildings laid out in "Flats" on the Apollo Reclamation estate that, for each Flat comprising three bed-rooms, there shall be at least two rooms for servants, and when there are four or more bed-rooms, there shall not be less than three rooms for servants, and these shall in all cases be exclusive of the kitchen or cooking room. (b) Each servant's room shall have a clear superficial area of not less than 80 square feet and shall be at least 8 feet in height from floor to ceiling, (c) Whenever the dimensions of the building site will admit, servants' quarters shall be located in a separate block or wing; if this arrangement be not feasible, the rooms shall at least be separated from the residents' quarters by an open space, passage or "dhead" wall.

RICE SHEDS WANTED.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Rice Merchants Association, Bombay, dated 19 May, 1900, and addressed to the TrafficManager asking that temporary sheds may be erected at Mody Bunder for the protection of rice during the approaching monsoon.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd May, 1900, forwarding the letter abovementioned, saying that it is a question for consideration whether the rice trade has not sufficient covered accomodation in Bombay Dock and Bunders sheds and godowns (Port Trust and private) being taken together; that the rice trade is of course more interested in having an unlimited extent of warf sheds to allow of sales being made on the wharves, as that system saves the expense of cartage from the wharf to the private godowns, adding that in addition to the extent of shed accommodation shown in the statement submitted 18th April 1900, there is extensive accommodation available at the Dock.

Read letter from the engineer, dated 26th May, 1900, submitting, in consultation with the traffic manager plan showing the sites on Mody Bunder on which temporary sheds for rice could be erected and adding that the estimates are for sheds of jungle wood posts and roof covered with corrugated iron sheets and closed in on the weather sides with bamboo matting, and the capacity given is that of the sheds when quite full with bags stacked 14 feet in height.

Resolution.—The subject of the provision of extra sheds on the Mody and Carnac Bunders having been fully considered, the trustees have come to the conclusion that, provided clearances are quickly and regularly made and delivery be taken within the period of free days allowed the existing accommodation combined with the increased storage space provided in the Docks should be ample to meet the requirements of the trade.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th May 1900.	Total from 1st April to 26th May 1900.	For week ending 28th May 1899.	Total from 1st April to 28th May 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	159	17	157
Vessels piloted out of harbour	21	160	19	165
Vessels transported	10	86	13	114
Vessels attended to	..	10	2	15
Vessels warped	1	9	1	9

JOHANNESBURG BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

THE CONDITION OF THE TOWN.

A "Times of Natal" reporter had an interview with a gentleman who recently arrived from Johannesburg. He left the Golden City on the 5th May, having received notice to quit or become a burgher three days previously. The accomodation all the way was fairly comfortable, and he arrived in Durban by the "Induna" which left Delagoa Bay on the 10th. Since the order was issued 700 British subjects have left the Transvaal in parties of 50 and 100, and at the present time about 800 remain. Regarding the conduct of business, this gentleman said he had been in charge of one of the four hardware businesses owned by his firm, and since the war started had transacted a quiet business among the residents who remain. It was largely due to the fact that his firm employed a German on the staff that a permit to do so had been obtained. When the war broke out, and for some time afterwards, a very large quantity of goods—in fact, thousands of pounds worth—had been commandeered, through orders of the commandants we left behind. After he came away there would probably not be more than a dozen businesses open, and these were run by either French and Germans. The streets generally present an orderly appearance, but there are few business premises—and especially clothiers' and outfitters'—that have not been entered, mostly by the back, and quantities of goods stolen. The police are always about on the look-out, but it is generally known that a good proportion of these gentlemen joined the police simply to have better opportunities to thieve and loot. As regards private houses, there are few that have not been visited by those on plunder bent. About 50 per cent. of the residences are occupied by Dutch families from the front, and they appear to have made themselves pretty much at home. Those houses that have not been taken possession of have in the majority of cases been broken into, and much of the contents removed. In some cases wanton destruction has taken place, but generally the thieves have been content to take away such booty as was most saleable. The Russian Jews are the principal looters, and they not only do a large share of the looting themselves but they also receive large quantities of stolen goods. Everything is ready for the destruction of the mines, and it is to be feared that nothing can now save at least the head-work, and probably the shafts. Our informant did not think that Johannesburg itself would be destroyed, because of the women and children, who would in any circumstances be left there. That some places, from private revenge, will be burned is most likely, but otherwise it is not believed that serious damage will be done to the buildings in the city. The appearance of the streets at night was that of a deserted town—no one to be seen about but the special police. Personally, our informant had, by a special favour, received a night as a day pass, and, though he was frequently out after dark, he never was interfered with or insulted in any way. The sanitary condition of the place was fairly good.

"SILOMO" RETURNS.

HE TELLS OF HIS ADVENTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SILOMO has returned to his old haunts. Like Ulysses, he has seen many cities and men since last he entered St. Stephen's. Before he assumes his former character as Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., let me (writes an "Express" representative) give some idia of a chat I have had with him on his adventures in South Africa.

How he went out to South Africa in the same ship with Lord Roberts and visited the battlefields of the Modder River is ancient history. He was present at Cronje's surrender, and rode from Jacobsdal to Kimberley.

On this ride Sir Ellis had the curious adventure of being mistaken for a Boer, and arrested by two of Lord Roberts' patrols. At Kimberley he stayed with Mr. Rhodes, at whose house Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were also guests.

"Lord Roberts," said Sir Ellis in a burst of enthusiasm, "is the only general who understands the handling of troops on a large scale. Lord Kitchener," he added, "is a wonderful organiser, and keeps others up to the mark in a marvellous way, but none of the generals except Lord Roberts realised what modern rifle fire meant.

"This is the lesson of the war."

However, Sir Ellis didn't think the Boers were such extraordinarily better shots than our own men. "The superiority of the Boer lies in choosing positions," he declared.

His latest experiences have been in Swaziland. He landed at Delagoa Bay, and travelled in the same train with Michael Davitt as far as Picene. Mr. Davitt was going to Pretoria. Sir Ellis preferred interviewing the Sawazi Queen Labokilane in her Royal kraal.

At two indabas, or gatherings, he explained to the Queen the victorious advance of Lord Roberts, and warned her not to believe in the Boers or surrender her caves and fastnesses to them.

The Queen, who is an "intensely clever woman," promised to follow the great Silomo's advice. Sir Ellis travelled with three friends in this adventurous ride of 280 miles into a savage country. At one time they were in considerable danger of being captured by the Boers.

He is confident, however, that his mission justified every risk, in preventing the Swazis from joining the Boers.

He finished his tour by going to Bloemfontein to see his son of nineteen, who is fighting in the Herts Militia. On his way home he again saw Sir A. Milner. "I consider," said Sir Ellis, that "the value of his services to British power in South Africa and the Empire as a whole cannot be exaggerated." Sir Ellis intends writing a book.

THE DECLINE OF ANGLOPHOBIA.

SOME SUGGESTED REASONS.

A BERLIN correspondent writes:—What the attitude of the European Press was towards England six months ago, we all remember. Now, after so short an interval, all the Powers are endeavouring to seek a good understanding with her, and trying to take the wind out of each other's sails in order to attain that object. Something must have happened behind the scenes to account, for instance, for the complete change in the attitude of the German Jingo Press, which only lately was unceasing in its baiting of England. From what is alleged to be a diplomatic quarter, an article is now launched into some of these papers in which it is pointed out that German diplomacy has quietly achieved a great success in restoring good relations with England. During the Samoan troubles and the affair of the seizure of German ships in South African waters, France, it is averred, showed her readiness to join England in any action against Germany. But there is still another, and much more important, motive which caused Germany to approach England—namely, Russia's distinct efforts to come to terms with England. "Russia," the diplomatist writes, "wants at least five to six years' rest to rally and to recover from the very serious economical and financial crisis which she is just passing through. A war at the present juncture would expose Russia's weakness in a still more glaring light than at the time of the Crimean war. Russia wants England's assistance for her financial regeneration, and the Czar favoured that policy, advocated by the Finance Minister, M. de Witte. All this account for Russia's attitude in the Transvaal question. The sympathies of the Czarina for England would not alone have been able to bring it about." The writer is sincere enough to say that whilst the Anglophobe Press in Germany was dreaming of a coalition against England, the great danger of a coalition against Germany appeared on the political horizon—a danger which was averted by the ability of German diplomacy, and in the first line of the Emperor William.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVID WILLIAMS OGILVY, Eighth Earl of Airlie, who commands the 12th Lancers at the front, and is reported wounded, is one of the representative peers of Scotland. He was born in 1856, and entered the 10th Hussars in 1874 obtaining his majority in that regiment in 1886. He exchanged into the 2nd Dragoon Guards in January 1897, and in December the same year was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th Lancers. He succeeded his father in 1881, and married a daughter of the Earl of Arran in 1886. His first active service was in the Afghan Campain, 1878-79, when he gained the medal and clasp. For the Egyptian-Expedition of 1884 he holds the medal and clasp, the Bronze Star, and the Fourth-class Medjidie. In the Soudan Expediton of 1885 he fought in the actions of Abu Klea and El Gubat, being wounded in each engagement and specially mentioned in despatches for bravery. Lord Airlie owns 69,000 acres of land.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Apollo, Captain C. M. Pickthorn, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, experienced light S.-W. winds in the Bay of Bengal, from thence variable light winds and fine weather. The steamer Unity, Captain F. Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, reports having met with strong S.-W. winds to Ceylon and then moderate north-westerly. The Florio and Rubattino United Comp ny's steamer Bisagno, Captain D. Magazzini, which reached this port on Tuesday from Hongkong encountered fine weather and strong breeze with rain, south of Ceylon coast and up to latitude of Cape Comorin, from thence light rain and north-west winds within 300 miles of Bombay. The same Company's steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporite, which also came in on the same day from Genoa had during the voyage south-west monsoon near Socotra.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Wednesday's observations:—Pressure has given way over the whole country, the fall has been rapid in Punjab and North-Western Provinces, brisk to rapid in Burma, North-East India, Central Provinces, East Coast of Gujarat, Upper Sind and Rajputana; and slight in Lower Sind the Konkan, Malabar and Deccan. Pressure is normal in south-east of the Peninsula and Tenasserim, but is still in moderate to considerable excess in northern India. The depression in Sind is not so well defined as yesterday, and a small depression is lying over the central districts of the Central Provinces. Strong westerly winds with a velocity of 20 miles per hour are reported from Colombo this morning. Light showers have fallen in Burma, but very little rain is reported from India. Most important falls are one and half inches in Bangalore, and from one-tenth to quarter inch at Cochin, Belgaum, Seoni Jaipur and Bellary. The mean temperature is below normal in south-east Punjab and North-Western Provinces and is normal or in excess elsewhere, the excess being large in Sind Berar and Bombay Deccan and considerable in Central Provinces, West Coast and Mysore. Jacobabad reports maximum temperature of 1120 degrees.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov to date.
Lahore	29·612	Calm	3	101·6	84·0	34	...	0·00	—0·07
Simla	29·585	NE	6	101·3	81·1	41	...	0·34	+0·21
Delhi	29·611	SE	4	101·2	83·0	37	...	0·36	+0·38
Agra	29·642	SE	6	101·5	83·9	44	...	0.66	+0·59
Cawnpore	29·636	Calm	2	102·4	79·6	55	...	0·61	...
Allahabad	29·611	ESE	7	105·6	81·8	52	...	0·20	+0·06
Jhansi	29·616	ENE	4	103·3	?	45	0·09	0·13	—0·12
Jacobabad	29·532	ESE	4	120·0	89·5	29	...	0·01	0·00
Karachi	29·613	W	13	94·4	82·2	86	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·642	NE	4	104·7	82·1	38	0·16	0·44	+0·37
Ajmere	29·633	NE	3	108·4	86·5	41	..	0·00	—0·05
Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	29·712	SW	6	100·3	83·1	63	..	0·00	..
Bhuj	29·662	WSW	22	100·3	80·9	57	..	0·0	—0·07
Jamnagar	29·686	SSW	27	10·7	82·3	65	..	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·792	?	7	109·4	80·5	30	..	0·00	—0·25
Bhowsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para	29·7 2	S	19	111·2	?	62	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·735	WSW	8	86·6	84·3	88	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	29·656	WSW	18	107·5	84·0	57	..	0·01	—0·17
Indore	29·669	W	10	105·3	82·1	61	...	0·0	—0·61
Saugor	29·570	NE	2	105·9	84·6	43	...	0·33	+0·12
Jubulpore	29·612	SSE	4	108·0	82·1	32	...	0·00	—0·44
Hoshangabad	29·604	S.W	4	111·5	87·7	65	..	0·00	—0·59
Khandwa	29·659	WNW	12	110·7	83·6	52	...	0·0	—0·51
Raipur	29·640	Calm	6	108·0	83·5	65	...	0·06	—0·45
Nagpur	29·623	S.W	0	110·2	83·0	31	..	0.03	—1·05
Amraoti	29·629	?	7	110·9	85·7	7	...	0·21	—0·31
Akola	29·636	NW	14	112·6	85·7	49	...	0·00	—0·6
Surat	29·751	SW	13	94·7	81·6	64	...	0·00	—0·53
Malegaon	29·711	W	11	110·3	76·1	45	..	0·03	—0·64
Bombay	29·794	WSW	9	9·1	82·7	71	...	0·0	—2·38
Poona	29·757	WSW	22	103·0	72·4	56	..	0·0	—0·07
Ahmednagar	29·774	W	10	105·9	72·4	59	..	0·00	...
Aurangabad	29·701	W	17	108·1	77·7	52	..	0·00	...
Sholapur	29·744	WNW	14	112·6	76·0	40	0·03	0·00	—1·05
Ratnagiri	29·811	W	6	90·9	80·8	68	...	0·00	—3·12
Belgaum	29··9	WSW	17	92·8	6·8	72	0·27	1·39	—0·11
Goa	29·81	NW	9	89·0	81·4	81	0·04	0·04	...
Karwar	29·80	N	5	89·8	80·3	77	..	0·01	—0·01
Mangalore	29·822	Calm	3	90·8	77·4	71	0·01	0·01	—0·19
Calicut	29·801	NW	14	9·2	73·0	86	0·13	0·13	—5·78
Cochin	29 827	NNE	...	93·5	76·1	88	0·29	0·41	—4·70
Bangalore	29·785	WSW	8	...	67·3	77	1·65	1·65	+0·55
Seconderabad	29·688	SW	6	105·7	77·4	63	0·3	0·03	—0·82
Masulipatam	29·70	WSW	8	95·6	84·0	79	...	0·01	—0·81
Bellary	29·756	WNW	9	101·2	74·2	47	0·23	0·39	—0·04
Cuddapah	29·72	NE	L	103·7	80·9	59	...	0·03	—0··0
Madras	29·691	S	5	93·0	81·5	69	...	0·0	—0·39
Coimbatore	29·785	S	4	91·4	73·6	87	...	0·00	—0·33
Trichinopoly	29·741	W	7	97·6	81·3	70	...	1·46	+1·11
Negapatam	29·713	W	5	99·0	83·0	67	...	0.03	—0·31
Colombo	29·840	W	12	8·0	7·0	91	0·07	0·71	—1·55
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Jubulpore, Jeypore, Ajmere, Cochin and Cuddapah, southerly at Madras, Coimbatore and Bhavasagar Para, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in all districts except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Surat, Masulipatam, Madras and Trichinopoly, where it is below. The minimum is from 6° to 8° in excess at Lahore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshagabad, Amraoti and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, on the Malbar Coast and at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Bellary, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Rat agiri, Surat, Indore, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Bangalore (1·63"), about a quarter of an inch at Belgaum, Cochin and Bellary, 0·16 cents at Jeypore, 0·13 at Calicut, and very light showers at Jhansi, Sholapur, Goa, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Colombo.

Wind has shifted to west at Colombo, and at 8 hours this morning it was blowing at rate of 20 miles an hour. The skie are densely clouded in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast; the sea is slight at Calicut and Colombo, but is reported to be rising at Cochin. The weather to the westwards of Colombo and to the southwes wards of the Malabar Coast out at sea appears to be more or less disturbed, and conditions are becoming gradually more favourable for the approach of monsoon. The weather is favourable for rain accompanied by thunder-storms on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th June, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m, 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·803
Temperature of the Air	degrees 86·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·70
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 92·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·0
General Direction of wind*	W, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 175

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THE Time Ball Service at the Prince's Docks, at 11 noon will be discontinued from 11th of June 1900, and a service at 7h. 51m. 15·7s. a.m. local time, corresponding to (3h. a.m.) Greenwich Mean Time will be substituted instead. The service at 1 p.m. at the Castle will continue as heretofore.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 5.

10 p.m.	84·4

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 6.

6 a.m.	83·7
10 a.m.	89·2
2 p.m.	92·5
6 p.m.	89·7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain F P Howlden, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mrs Peonycock and 8 deck passengers.

THE s s Unity, 2,426 tons, Captain F Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 24th May, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE s s Apollo, 2,425 tons, Capt

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE new Duke of Argyll is deservedly popular among the Highlanders on his vast estates on the West of Scotland, and they are particularly proud of the fact that their new Duchess is a daughter of their beloved Sovereign. There is one thing that they regret, however, and that, when put in the vernacular of one old dame, "is juist tat they ton't speak ta Gaelic." Whether the Duke does or does not include Gaelic among the languages he speaks, I am not in a position to say, but the story is going the rounds in Scotland at present that on more than one occasion His Grace, while Marquis of Lorne had to appeal for assistance in translating the broken English still spoken by some of his older "subjects" who reside in the outlying parts of the estate.

I am reminded in this connection of a story about a former Duke of Argyll. A Lord Provost of Edinburgh was giving evidence in the House of Lords as to some rioting which had occurred in that city, and was asked by the then Duke of Newcastle what sort of shot the town guard had in their muskets when they fired upon the rioters. In his broad northern dialect the Lord Provost replied; "Oa! juist sic as ane shoots dukes and sic lik fules wi!" The Lords were thunderstruck with what seemed a contemptuous answer to their question, and were about to send the Scotsman to prison for contempt of the House of Lords, when the Duke of Argyll, who until then had been convulsed with laughter at the strange turn matters had taken, interposed. He smoothed the difficulty over by explaining that the worthy Scotsman meant no insult to the House, and that his answer, when translated into intelligible English, ment that the shot was similar to that used to shoot *wild ducks* and other *water-fowl*.

Since Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American millionaire and philanthropist, has become a full-fledged Highland laird, as the owner of the estate and castle of Skibo, a pretty spot of Sutherlandshire, he has advanced considerably in the opinion of the Highlanders. The method he has adopted in erecting an addition to the ancient pile of buildings known as Skibo Castle, however, has astonished the natives of that typical sleepy hollow. Mr. Carnegie is a great believer in steel, consequently a large proportion of the new buildings consist of that material, which has been specially manufactured at his works at Pittsburg U. S. A. The Highland people have never in their history seen such an amount of ironwork used in a building, and (adds a local correspondent) they are amazed at the many uses the laird has made of the material. In fact the "iron castle," as they term the new structure, forms the wonder of the district.

Mr. Carnegie's quiet and simple habits have won for him the esteem of everyone, and he has captivated the hearts of the Highland people. "He's one of ourselves and no' the least prood' is the general opinion expressed in the vicinity of Skibo. Mr. Carnegie has experienced several amusing episodes during his residence in the North, and the following is a good sample. Coming across a mason at work, Mr. Carnegie addressed a few friendly questions to him. The workman reciprocated his friendliness, and, patting the unknown person familiarly on the shoulder, said: An intelligent buddoch (person) like yersel ought to have done real weel in the world; Mr. Carnegie was much amused by the Highlander's quaint comment. When the mason learned that it was the millionaire he had been thus familiar with, he was far from comfortable. He excused himself, however, with the remark that Mr. Carnegie ought to wear better clothes than an old golfing suit, so that people might be able to tell who he was.

Mr. William Nicholson, the well-known wood engraver, once had an interesting experience of Rudyard Kipling that many must envy. He visited the author of Soldiers Three at Rottingdean, to obtain a sitting for the portrait that has since become well known, and also to take over the verses that Kipling had arranged to contribute to Nicholson's Almanack of Twelve Sports. For the better considering of the latter, Kipling suggested a walk over the Sussex Downs that stretch up behind Rottingdean. Mr. Nicholson was astounded at the extraordinarily intimate knowledge of nature that Mr. Kipling displayed.

"Nothing," said Mr. Nicholson, "was without interest to Kipling. About little things that the ordinary observer would never even have noticed he had something interesting to tell, and of the habits of the sheep and all the animal life of the downs his knowledge was absolute. We came at one period of our walk upon an old shepherd whom long isolation from his fellows had almost deprived of the power and understanding of articulate speech. He lived alone in a hut, and for months at a time talked with no one but his dog. I could not understand him nor he me, but Kipling grasped the old fellow's half animal talk at once, and replied in an apparently similar language, aided by little signs. The whole occurrence reminded me vividly of Kipling's Mowgli and the wonderful Jungle Book Tales. I saw now that every word he wrote about the beasts was founded on careful study and experience."

Several months before Mr. Rudyard Kipling went to America, Nelson Doubleday (the son of the publisher, then about seven years old) came to his father one day with a letter in his hand. I've been reading the 'Just So' stories he explained and I want some more. So I have written to Mr. Kipling. Is this all righ? And he read: Dear Mr. Kipling—I have been reading your Just So stories in "St. Nicholas" and I think they are very good. I wish you would write some more stories like those. I want to know How the Elephant Got His Trunk, How the Giraffe Got His Rubber Neck, and How the Kangaroo Got His Long Legs. If you write these stories please send them over to my father, and if they are good enough he will publish them in a book. I hope you will write them and that he will publish them. Yours truly, Nelson Doubleday. This suggestion was duly acted upon, and the first story about the elephant and his trunk, appeared in a recent issue of the Ladees Home Journal.

To print from the original plates fifty years of the inimitable jesting, in pen and pencil, of our national jester, Mr. Punch, and to issue them in the permanent form of twenty-five handsome volumes, at a price and under conditions which place them literally within the reach of everybody, this was emphatically a happy thought on the part of the proprietors of "The Times. Punch" is so intimately bound up with the political and social life of England during the Victorian era—(even the very phrase I used just now, "a happy thought owes its vogue as a household word to the mercurial personality of its latest editor, Mr. F. C. Burnand) —that I would call the Fifty Years of "Punch" with Mr. Spielmann's companion volume, the History of "Punch" quite indispensable adjuncts to the library of the student either of politics or pictorial satire in England. As a storehouse of wit and humour for the general reader it is needless for me to commend it. Good wine needs no bush, and *Punch's* name is a sufficient guarantee for the feast of good things he has provided for all and sundry from the dawn of the reign, without superfluous commendation from his very good friend and cordial admirer, *M. A. P.* Fifty Years of *Punch* is a work to buy, to read, and to keep for all time.

When Lord Roberts was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow a few years ago (writes a correspondent), I witnessed an interesting and touching sight. The public ceremony in the City Hall was followed by a luncheon in the Municipal Buildings. In the open carriage in which Lord Roberts sat there were his aide-de-camp—Captain Freemantle' I think—General Chapman, Commanding the Forces in Scotland, and also, of course, the Lord Provost, all in full uniform. But alongside the carriage, and holding on to the door, there ran a tatter-demalion, whose broken-down appearance and excited manner of speech took away all dignity from the scene, and, made it, indeed, nothing less than rediculous. The spectators who lined the streets were visibly annoyed. I remember that one man standing in a group beside me, said, "Why hasn't the coachman the sense to lash the fellow off?" The coachman and footman beside him did turn round and look at the man more than once, but that was all, and the man continued to run, holding on and speaking evidently with great emotion.

A quaint story is going the rounds concerning the general who is known to most of us as the "Ferryman," in other words, General Buller. Finding his supply of champagne was getting very low he telegraphed home to his wine merchants to send out fifty cases of the usual brand with strict instructions that the cases were to be marked "Castor Oil." About the time the wine was due, the General wrote to the base and informed the officer in charge that he expected fifty cases of castor oil, which he wished despatched to his head quarters without delay. The reply from the base came in a few days and was as follows: "Regret exceedingly no cases as described have yet reached us, but this day we have procured all the castor oil possible (20 cases), and have despatched it without delay as you desired. We trust this unavoidable delay has caused no serious inconvenience." Buller's remarks on receiving the letter are not on record.

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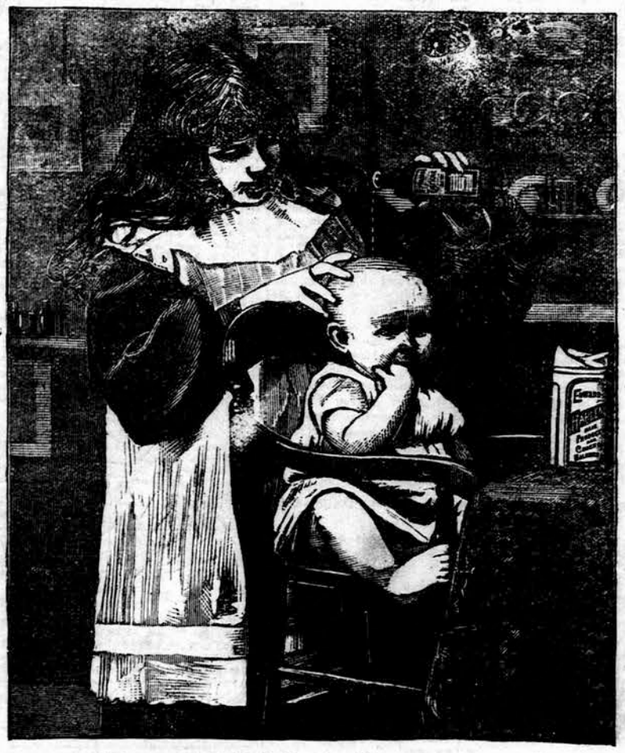

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Promotes the Growth. Renders it Soft.
Arrests the Fall. Removes Dandruff.
Strengthens the Roots. Allays all Irritation.

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1/-, 2/6, and (three times 2/6 size) **4/6** per Bottle from Druggists, &c., all over the World.

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"ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

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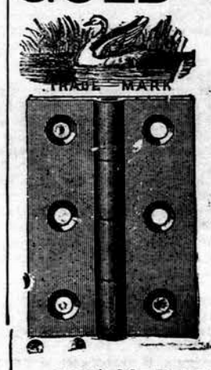

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. FRAYERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

N.B.—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH
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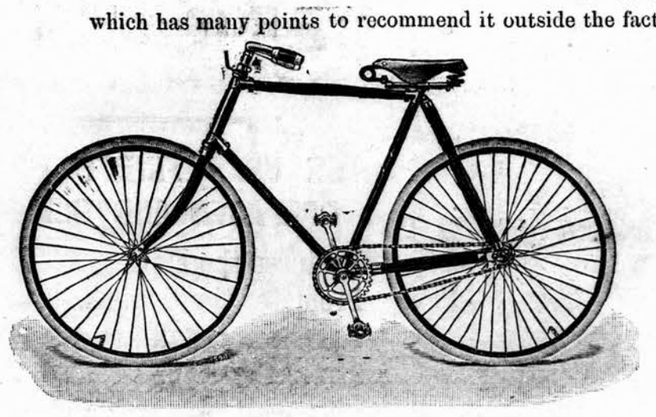

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

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